

his Sentimental Journey, <sup>7</sup>  
died in March 1768.  
In 1775 his daughter published  
3 volumes of <sup>T H E</sup> his miscellaneous  
Letters **L I F E**

**A N D**

**O P I N I O N S**

**O F**

**TRISTRAM SHANDY,**

**GENTLEMAN.**

*first Edition*

Ταρασσαι τὲς Ἀνθρώπους ἐ τὰ Πράγματα,  
ἀλλὰ τὰ περὶ τῶν Πράξεων, Δογματά.

*Montaigne Book 1. Ch<sup>n</sup> 40*

**V O L. I.**

**L O N D O N** Printed for **D. L Y N C H,**

**MDCCLX.**

Mr Shandy, without knowing  
the names of his tools, could  
work them &c 85.

The names of tools in all  
all Sciences may, compara-  
tively speaking, be found here  
e.g.

Anatomy P 4. 126. 254. 328

Metaphysics 9. 139. 320. 330. 34

Painting 22. { 46 Eloquence } 312  
Algebra 22.

Law 58.

Medicals of every description 103.

Logic 112 &c.

Fortification 132 &c 361.


Politics 77. 338.

Musie 89 - 277 -

Figures 89

Criticism 137 - 275 - 306 - 374

Excommunication secundum

Artem 290 - 309. B  L



To the Right Honourable

Mr. P I T T.

*See p 338*

S I R,

**N**EVER poor Wight of a Dedicator had less hopes from his Dedication, than I have from this of mine ; for it is written in a bye corner of the kingdom, and in a retired thatch'd house, where I live in a constant endeavour to fence against the infirmities of ill health, and other evils of life, by mirth ; being firmly perswaded that every time a man smiles, —but much more so, when he laughs, it adds something to this Fragment of Life.

I humbly beg, Sir, that you will honour this book by taking it—(not under your  
Pro-

## DEDICATION.

Protection,—it must protect itself, but)  
—into the country with you; where, if  
I am ever told, it has made you smile, or  
can conceive it has beguiled you of one  
moment's pain—I shall think myself as  
happy as a minister of state;—perhaps  
much happier than any one (one only ex-  
cepted) that I have ever read or heard of,

*I am great Sir,*

*(and what is more to your Honour)*

*I am, good Sir,*

*Your Well-wisher, and*

*most humble Fellow-Subject,*

THE AUTHOR.

---

T H E  
L I F E and O P I N I O N S  
O F  
T R I S T R A M S H A N D Y, Gent.

*V. Burton's Anatomie of Melancholy pbs.*  
(8d: 1638) C H A P. I.

**I** Wish either my father or my mother, or indeed both of them, as they were in duty both equally bound to it, had minded what they were about when they begot me; had they duly consider'd how much depended upon what they were then doing;—that not only the production of a rational Being was concerned in it, but that possibly the happy formation and temperature of his body, perhaps his genius and the very cast of his mind;—and, for aught they knew to the contrary, even the fortunes of his whole house might take their turn from the humours and

VOL. I.

B

dis-

dispositions which were then uppermost ;—  
 Had they duly weighed and considered all this,  
 and proceeded accordingly,—I am verily  
 persuaded I should have made a quite different  
 figure in the world, from that, in which the  
 reader is likely to see me.—Believe me, good  
 folks, this is not so inconsiderable a thing as  
 many of you may think it ;—you have all, I  
 dare say, heard of the animal spirits, as how  
 they are transfused from father to son, &c. &c.  
 and a great deal to that purpose :—Well, you  
 may take my word, that nine parts in ten of  
 a man's sense or his nonsense, his successes and  
 miscarriages in this world depend upon their  
 motions and activity, and the different tracks  
 and trains you put them into, so that when  
 they are once set a going, whether right or  
 wrong, 'tis not a halfpenny matter,—away  
 they go clattering like hey-go-mad ; and by  
 treading the same steps over and over again,  
 they presently make a road of it, as plain  
 and as smooth as a garden-walk, which, when  
 they are once used to, the devil himself some-  
 times shall not be able to drive them off it.

*Pray, my dear, quoth my mother, have you  
 not forgot to wind up the clock?—Good G—!*  
 cried

cried my father, making an exclamation, but taking care to moderate his voice at the same time,—*Did ever woman, since the creation of the world, interrupt a man with such a silly question?*

Pray, what was your father saying?—No-

thing. *1 Kabilair 132 C1. Conclusion.*

*Bayle's Dictionary—Francis d'Assisi.*

## C H A P. II.

—Then positively, there is nothing in the question, that I can see, either good or bad.—Then, let me tell you, Sir, it was a very unseasonable question at least,—because it scattered and dispersed the animal spirits, whose business it was to have escorted and gone hand in hand with the *HOMUNCULUS*, and conducted him safe to the place destined for his reception.

The *HOMUNCULUS*, Sir, in however low and ludicrous a light he may appear in this age of levity, to the eye of folly or prejudice;—to the eye of reason in scientifick research, he stands confess'd—a *BEING* guarded and circumscribed with rights.—The minutest philosophers, who, by the bye, have the most en-



\*Capite, collo, cervicibus, lateribus,  
"a luo, tergo, poplitibus, manibus,  
"pedibus, femoribus, 4) cruribus  
+ "Cerebrum, Cor, pulmones, Jecur;

De . . - larged understandings, (their souls being in-  
Cicero versely as their enquiries) shew us incontestably,  
de ma- that the HOMUNCULUS is created by the  
tura same hand,—engender'd in the same course of  
Deorum nature, endowed with the same loco-motive

Lib 1. powers and faculties with us:—\*That he

§ 35. consists, as we do, of skin, hair, fat, flesh,

Tam veins, arteries, ligaments, nerves, cartilages,

desipi- bones, marrow, brains, glands, genitals, hu-

ens su- mours, and articulations;—is a Being of as

ipset, much activity,—and, in all senses of the

ut ha- word, as much and as truly our fellow-crea-

mun- ture as my Lord Chancellor of England.—He

culi may be benefited, he may be injured,—he

sismi- may obtain redress;—in a word, he has all

lem- the claims and rights of humanity, which

Deum Tully, Puffendorff, or the best ethick writers

finge- allow to arise out of that state and relation.

ret; Now, dear Sir, what if any accident had

linea- befallen him in his way alone?—or that, thro'

mentis terror of it, natural to so young a traveller,

de. my little gentleman had got to his journey's

§ 44. end miserably spent;—his muscular strength

membris and virility worn down to a thread;—his own

homi- animal spirits ruffled beyond description,—and

pre- that in this sad disorder'd state of nerves, he

dipsum omnibus &c. § 44. had

had laid down a prey to sudden starts, or a series of melancholy dreams and fancies for nine long, long months together.—I tremble to think what a foundation had been laid for a thousand weaknesses both of body and mind, which no skill of the physician or the philosopher could ever afterwards have set thoroughly to rights.

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## C H A P. III.

**T**O my uncle Mr. *Toby Shandy* do I stand indebted for the preceding anecdote, to whom my father, who was an excellent natural philosopher, and much given to close reasoning upon the smallest matters, had oft, and heavily complained of the injury; but once more particularly, as my uncle *Toby* well remembered, upon his observing a most unaccountable obliquity, (as he call'd it) in my manner of setting up my top, and justifying the principles upon which I had done it,—the old gentleman shook his head, and in a tone more expressive by half of sorrow than reproach,—he said his heart all along foreboded, and he

saw it verified in this, and from a thousand other observations he had made upon me, That I should neither think nor act like any other man's child :—*But alas !* continued he, shaking his head a second time, and wiping away a tear which was trickling down his cheeks, *My Trisram's misfortunes began nine months before ever he came into the world.*

—My mother, who was sitting by, look'd up,—but she knew no more than her backside what my father meant,—but my uncle, Mr. *Toby Shandy*, who had been often informed of the affair,—understood him very well.

#### C H A P. IV.

**I** Know there are readers in the world, as well as many other good people in it, who are no readers at all,—who find themselves ill at ease, unless they are let into the whole secret from first to last, of every thing which concerns you.

It is in pure compliance with this humour of theirs, and from a backwardness in my nature to disappoint any one soul living, that

\* Montaigne Books 3 Ch<sup>n</sup> 5.  
Vol 3 P 98. 8vo Ed.  
Folio ( 7 ) P. 474

I have been so very particular already. As my life and opinions are likely to make some noise in the world, and, if I conjecture right, will take in all ranks, professions, and denominations of men whatever,—be no less read than the *Pilgrim's Progress* itself—and, in the end, prove the very thing which Montaigne X

{ dreaded his Essays should turn out, that is, a book for a parlour-window;—I find it necessary to consult every one a little in his turn; and therefore must beg pardon for going on a little further in the same way: For which cause, right glad I am, that I have begun the history of myself in the way I have done: and that I am able to go tracing every thing in it, as Horace says, *ab Ovo*.

Horace, I know, does not recommend this fashion altogether: But that gentleman is speaking only of an epic poem or a tragedy;—(I forget which,)—besides, if it was not so, I should beg Mr. Horace's pardon;—for in writing what I have set about, I shall confine myself neither to his rules, nor to any man's rules that ever lived.

To such, however, as do not choose to go so far back into these things, I can give no

better advice, than that they skip over the remaining part of this chapter ; for I declare before hand, 'tis wrote only for the curious and inquisitive.

—————Shut the door.—————

I was begot in the night, betwixt the first *Sunday* and the first *Monday* in the month of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighteen. I am positive I was.—But how I came to be so very particular in my account of a thing which happened before I was born, is owing to another small anecdote known only in our own family, but now made public for the better clearing up this point.

My father, you must know, who was originally a *Turkey* merchant, but had left off business for some years, in order to retire to, and die upon, his paternal estate in the county of —, was, I believe, one of the most regular men in every thing he did, whether 'twas matter of business, or matter of amusement, that ever lived. As a small specimen of this extreme exactness of his, to which he was in truth a slave,—he had made it a rule for many years of his life,—on the first *Sunday-night* of  
every



every month throughout the whole year,—as certain as ever the *Sunday-night* came,—to wind up a large house-clock which we had standing upon the back stairs head, with his own hands: And being somewhere between fifty and sixty years of age, at the time I have been speaking of,—he had likewise gradually brought some other little family concerns to the same period, in order, as he would often say to my uncle *Toby*, to get them all out of the way at one time, and be no more plagued and pester'd with them the rest of the month.

It was attended but with one misfortune, which, in a great measure, fell upon myself, and the effects of which I fear I shall carry with me to my grave; namely, that from an unhappy association of ideas which have no connection in nature, it so fell out at length, that my poor mother could never hear the said clock wound up,—but the thoughts of some other things unavoidably popp'd into her head,—& *vice versâ*:—Which strange combination of ideas, the sagacious *Locke*, who certainly understood the nature of these things better than most men, affirms to have produced more wry actions than all other sources of prejudice whatsoever.

But

But this by the bye.

Now it appears, by a memorandum in My father's pocket-book, which now lies upon the table, " That on *Lady-day*, which was on the 25th of the same month in which I date my geniture,—my father set out upon his journey to *London* with my eldest brother *Bobby*, to fix him at *Westminster* school;" and, as it appears from the same authority, " That he did not get down to his wife and family till the *second week* in *May* following,"—it brings the thing almost to a certainty. However, what follows in the beginning of the next chapter puts it beyond all possibility of doubt.

—But pray, Sir, What was your father doing all *December*,—*January* and *February*?  
—Why, Madam,—he was all that time afflicted with a Sciatica. See *Rabelais* 132.  
*Ch<sup>n</sup> 1. The Conclusion.*

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## C H A P. V.

ON the fifth day of *November*, 1718, which to the æra fixed on, was as near nine kalendar months as any husband could in reason have expected,—was I *Tristram Shandy*, Gentleman, brought forth into this scurvy and disastrous

afterous world of ours.—I wish I had been born in the Moon, or in any of the planets, (except *Jupiter* or *Saturn*, because I never could bear cold weather) for it could not well have fared worse with me in any of them (tho' I will not answer for *Venus*) than it has in this vile, dirty planet of ours,—which o' my conscience, with reverence be it spoken, I take to be made up of the shreds and clippings of the rest; not but the planet is well enough, provided a man could be born in it to a great title or to a great estate; or could any how contrive to be called up to public charges, and employments of dignity or power;—but that this is not my case;—and therefore every man will speak of the fair as his own market has gone in it; —for which cause I affirm it over again to be one of the vilest worlds that ever was made;—for I can truly say, that from the first hour I drew my breath in it, to this, that I can now scarce draw it at all, for an asthma I got in scating against the wind in *Flanders*:—I have been the continual sport of what the world calls fortune; and though I will not wrong her by saying, She has ever made me feel the weight of any great or signal evil;—yet with all the good temper in  
the

the world, I affirm it of her, that in every stage of my life, and at every turn and corner where she could get fairly at me, the ungracious Duchess has pelted me with a set of as pitiful misadventures and cross accidents as ever small HERO sustained.

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## C H A P. VI.

**I**N the beginning of the last chapter, I informed you exactly *when* I was born ;—but I did not inform you, *how*. No ; that particular was reserved entirely for a chapter by itself ;—besides, Sir, as you and I are in a manner perfect strangers to each other, it would not have been proper to have let you into too many circumstances relating to myself all at once.—You must have a little patience. I have undertaken, you see, to write not only my life, but my opinions also ; hoping and expecting that your knowledge of my character, and of what kind of a mortal I am, by the one, would give you a better relish for the other : As you proceed further with me, the slight acquaintance which is now beginning betwixt us, will grow into familiarity ; and that, unless one of us is in fault, will terminate  
in

in friendship.—*O diem præclarum!*—then nothing which has touched me will be thought trifling in its nature, or tedious in its telling. Therefore, my dear friend and companion, if you should think me somewhat sparing of my narrative on my first setting out,—bear with me,—and let me go on, and tell my story my own way:—Or, if I should seem now and then to trifle upon the road,—or should sometimes put on a fool's cap with a bell to it, for a moment or two as we pass along,—don't fly off,—but rather courteously give me credit for a little more wisdom than appears upon my outside;—and as we jog on, either laugh with me, or at me, or in short, do any thing,—only keep your temper.

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## C H A P. VII.

**I**N the same village where my father and my mother dwelt, dwelt also a thin, upright, motherly, notable, good old body of a midwife, who, with the help of a little plain good sense, and some years full employment in her business, in which she had all along trusted little to her own efforts, and a great deal to those of  
dame



10  
54  
dame nature,—had acquired, in her way, no small degree of reputation in the world;—by which word *world*, need I in this place inform your worship, that I would be understood to mean no more of it, than a small circle described upon the circle of the great world, of four *English* miles diameter, or thereabouts, of which the cottage where the good old woman lived is supposed to be the centre.—She had been left, it seems, a widow in great distress, with three or four small children, in her forty-seventh year; and as she was at that time a person of decent carriage,—grave deportment,—a woman moreover of few words, and withall an object of compassion, whose distress and silence under it called out the louder for a friendly lift: The wife of the parson of the parish was touched with pity; and having often lamented an inconvenience, to which her husband's flock had for many years been exposed, inasmuch, as there was no such thing as a midwife, of any kind or degree, to be got at, let the case have been never so urgent, within less than six or seven long miles riding; which said seven long miles in dark nights and dismal roads, the country thereabouts being nothing but a deep clay,

clay, was almost equal to fourteen; and that in effect was sometimes next to having no mid-wife at all; it came into her head, that it would be doing as seasonable a kindness to the whole parish, as to the poor creature herself, to get her a little instructed in some of the plain principles of the business, in order to set her up in it. As no woman thereabouts was better qualified to execute the plan she had formed than herself, the Gentlewoman very charitably undertook it; and having great influence over the female part of the parish, she found no difficulty in effecting it to the utmost of her wishes. In truth, the parson joined his interest with his wife's in the whole affair; and in order to do things as they should be, and give the poor soul as good a title by law to practise, as his wife had given by institution,—he cheerfully paid the fees for the ordinary's licence himself, amounting in the whole, to the sum of eighteen shillings and four-pence; so that betwixt them both, the good woman was fully invested in the real and corporal possession of her office, together with all its *rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever.*

These

These last words, you must know, were not according to the old form in which such licences, faculties, and powers usually ran, which in like cases had heretofore been granted to the sifterhood. But it was according to a neat *Formula* of *Didius* his own devising, who having a particular turn for taking to pieces, and new framing over again, all kind of instruments in that way, not only hit upon this dainty amendment, but coax'd many of the old licensed matrons in the neighbourhood, to open their faculties afresh, in order to have this whim-wham of his inserted.

I own I never could envy *Didius* in these kinds of fancies of his:—But every man to his own taste.—Did not Dr. *Kunastrokus*, that great man, at his leisure hours, take the greatest delight imaginable in combing of asses tails, and plucking the dead hairs out with his teeth, though he had tweezers always in his pocket? Nay, if you come to that, Sir, have not the wisest of men in all ages, not excepting *Solomon* himself,—have they not had their HOBBY-HORSES;—their running-horses,—their coins and their cockleshells, their drums and their trumpets, their fiddles, their pallats,—their  
maggots

maggots and their butterflies?—and so long as a man rides his HOBBY-HORSE peaceably and quietly along the King's highway, and neither compels you or me to get up behind him,—pray Sir, what have either you or I to do with it?

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## CHAP. VIII.

—*De gustibus non est disputandum*;—that is, there is no disputing against HOBBY-HORSES; and for my part, I seldom do; nor could I with any sort of grace, had I been an enemy to them at the bottom; for happening, at certain intervals and changes of the Moon, to be both fiddler and painter, according as the fly stings:—Be it known, to you, that I keep a couple of pads myself, upon which, in their turns, (nor do I care who knows it) I frequently ride out and take the air;—tho' sometimes, to my shame be it spoken, I take somewhat longer journies than what a wise man would think altogether right.

---But the truth is,---I am not a wife man;  
 ---and besides am a mortal of so little  
 consequence in the world, it is not much  
 matter what I do; so I seldom fret or  
 fume at all about it; Nor does it much  
 disturb my rest when I see such great Lords  
 and tall Personages as hereafter follow;---  
 such, for instance, as my Lord A, B, C,  
 D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q,  
 and soon, all of a row, mounted upon  
 their several horses;--some with large stirrups,  
 getting on in a more grave and sober pace;  
 ---others on the contrary, tuck'd up to their  
 very chins, with whips across their mouths,  
 scouring and scampering it away like so many  
 little party-colour'd devils astride a mortgage,  
 ---and as if some of them were resolved to  
 break their necks.----So much the better,  
 ---say I to myself;---for in case the worst  
 should happen, the world will make a shift  
 to do excellently well without them; and  
 for the rest,---why,---God speed them,  
 -----e'en let them ride on without opposi-  
 tion from me; for were their lordships un-  
 horsed this very night,-----'tis ten to one  
 but that many of them would be worse  
 mounted



mounted by one half before to-morrow morning.

Not one of these instances therefore can be said to break in upon my rest.---But there is an instance, which I own puts me off my guard, and that is, when I see one born for great actions, and, what is still more for his honour, whose nature ever inclines him to good ones ;—when I behold such a one, my Lord, like yourself, whose principles and conduct are as generous and noble as his blood, and whom, for that reason, a corrupt world cannot spare one moment ;—when I see such a one, my Lord, mounted, though it is but for a minute beyond the time which my love to my country has prescribed to him, and my zeal for his glory wishes,—then, my Lord, I cease to be a philosopher, and in the first transport of an honest impatience, I wish the HOBBY-HORSE, with all his fraternity, at the Devil.

My Lord,

“ I Maintain this to be a dedication, notwithstanding its singularity in the three

“great essentials of matter, form and place:  
“I beg, therefore, you will accept it as such,  
“and that you will permit me to lay it, with  
“the most respectful humility, at your Lord-  
“ship’s feet,—when you are upon them,---  
“which you can be when you please;---  
“and that is, my Lord, whenever there is  
“occasion for it, and I will add, to the best  
“purposes too. I have the honour to be,  
*My Lord,*

*Your Lordship’s most obedient,  
and most devoted,  
and most humble servant,*

TRISTRAM SHANDY.

*Holby Horses continued 124*

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## C H A P. IX.

**I** Solemnly declare to all mankind, that the  
above dedication was made for no one  
Prince, Prelate, Pope, or Protentate,---Duke,  
Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Baron, of this,  
or any other Realm in Christendom;—nor  
has it yet been hawk’d about, or offered pub-  
lickly

lickly or privately, directly or indirectly, to any one person at personage, great or small; but is honestly a true Virgin-Dedication untried on, upon any soul living.

I labour this point so particularly, merely to remove any offence or objection which might arise against it from the manner in which I propose to make the most of it;—which is the putting it up fairly to publick sale; which I now do.

—Every author has a way of his own, in bringing his points to bear;—for my own part, as I hate chaffering and higgling for a few guineas in a dark entry;—I resolved within myself, from the very beginning, to deal squarely and openly with your Great Folks in this affair, and try whether I should not come off the better by it.

If therefore there is any one Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Baron, in these his Majesty's dominions, who stands in need of a tight, genteel dedication, and whom the above will suit, (for by the bye, unless it suits in some degree,

I will not part with it)—— it is much at his service for fifty guineas ;—— which I am positive is twenty guineas less than it ought to be afforded for, by any man of genius.

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross' piece of daubing, as some dedications are. The design, your Lordship sees, is good, the colouring transparent,— the drawing not amiss— or to speak more like a man of science,— and measure my piece in the painter's scale, divided into 20,— I believe my Lord, the out-lines will turn out as 12,— the composition as 9,—the colouring as 6—the expression 13 and a half— and the design,— if I may be allowed, my Lord, to understand my own *design*, and supposing absolute perfection in designing, to be as 20,— I think it cannot well fall short of 19. Besides all this,—there is keeping in it, and the dark strokes in the HOBBY-HORSE, (which is a secondary figure, and a kind of back-ground to the whole) give great force to the principal lights in your own figure, and make it come off wonderfully;—— and besides, there is an air of originality in the *tout ensemble*.

Be

Be pleased, my good Lord, to order the sum to be paid into the hands of Mr. *Doddsley*, for the author : and in the next edition care shall be taken that this chapter be expunged, and your Lordship's titles, distinctions, arms, and good actions, be placed at the front of the preceding chapter : All which, from the words. *De gustibus non est disputandum*, and whatever else in this book relates to HOBBY-HORSES, but no more, shall stand dedicated to your Lordship—The rest I dedicate to the *Moon*, who, by the bye, of all the *Patrons* or *Matrons* I can think of, has most power to set my book a-going, and make the world run mad after it.

*Bright Goddess,*

If thou art not too busy with *Candid* and Miss *Cunegund's* affairs,—take *Tristram Shandy's* under thy protection also.

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## C H A P. X.

Whatever degree of small merit, the act of benignity in favour of the midwife might justly claim, or in whom that claim

C 4

truly



truly rested,——at first sight seems not very material to this history ;——certain however it was, that the gentlewoman, the parson's wife, did run away at that time with the whole of it : And yet, for my life, I cannot help thinking but that the parson himself, tho' he had not the good fortune to hit upon the design first,——yet, as he heartily concurred in it the moment it was laid before him, and as heartily parted with his money to carry it into execution, had a claim to some share of it,---if not to a full half of whatever honour was due to it.

The world at that time was pleased to determine the matter otherwise.

Lay down the book, and I will allow you half a day to give a probable guess at the grounds of this procedure.

Be it known then, that, for about five years before the date of the midwife's licence, of which you have had so circumstantial an account,---the parson we have to do with, had made himself a country-talk by a breach of all decorum, which he had committed against himself,

self, his station, and his office ;——and that was in never appearing better, or otherwise mounted, than upon a lean, sorry, jack-ass of a horse, value about one pound fifteen shillings ; who, to shorten all description of him, was full brother to *Rosinante*, as far as similitude congenial could make him ; for he answered his description to a hair-breadth in every thing,---except that I do not remember 'tis any where said, that *Rosinante* was broken winded ; and that, moreover, *Rosinante*, as is the happiness of most *Spanish* horses, fat or lean,---was undoubtedly a horse at all points.

I know very well that the HERO's horse was a horse of chaste deportment, which may have given grounds for a contrary opinion : But it is as certain at the same time, that *Rosinante's* continency (as may be demonstrated from the adventure of the *Yanguesian* carriers) proceeded no bodily defect or cause whatsoever, but from the temperance and orderly current of his blood—And let me tell you, Madam, there is a great deal of very good chastity in the world, in behalf of which you could not say more for your life.

Let

Let that be as it may, as my purpose is to do exact justice to every creature brought upon the stage of this dramatic work,---I could not stifle this distinction in favour of Don *Quixote's* horse;---in all other points, the parson's horse, I say, was just such another,---for he was as lean, and as lank, and as sorry a jade, as HUMILITY herself could have bestrided.

In the estimation of here and there a man of weak judgment, it was greatly in the parson's power to have helped the figure of this horse of his,—for he was master of a very handsome demi-peak'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush, garnished with a double row of silver-headed studs, and a double pair of shining brass stirrups, with a housings altogether suitable, of grey superfine cloth, with an edging of black lace, terminating in a deep, black, silk fringe, *poudré d'or*—all which he had purchased in the pride and prime of his life, together with a grand embossed bridle, ornamented at all points as it should be.——But not caring to banter his beast, he had hung all these up behind his study door;—and in lieu of them, had seriously besittid him with just such a bridle and saddle,

as

*\* Smith standing with his hammer  
Striking John*  
( 27 )

as the figure and value of such a steed might well and truly deserve.

In the several fallies about his parish, and in the neighbouring visits to the gentry who lived around him,—you will easily comprehend, that the parson, so appointed, would both hear and see enough to keep his philosophy from rusting. To speak the truth, he never could enter a village, but he caught the attention of of both old and young.—Labour stood still as he pass'd,—the bucket hung suspended in the middle of the well,—the spinning-wheel forgot its round—even chuck farthing and shuffle-cap themselves stood gaping till he had got out of sight; and as his movement was not of the quickest, he had generally time enough upon his hands to make his observations,—to hear the groans of the serious, —and the laughter of the light-hearted ;—all which he bore with excellent tranquillity.—His character was,—he loved a jest in his heart---and as he saw himself in the true point of ridicule, he would say, he could not be angry with others for seeing him in a light, in which he so strongly saw himself: So that to his

his friends, who knew his foible was not the love of money, and who therefore made the less scruple in bantering the extravagance of his humour, instead of giving the true cause,— he chose rather to join in the laugh against himself; and as he never carried one single ounce of flesh upon his own bones, being altogether as spare a figure as his beast,---he would sometimes insist upon it, that the horse was as good as the rider deserved;---that they were, centaur-like,--both of a piece. At other times, and in other moods, when his spirits were above the temptation of false wit,---he would say, he found himself going off in a consumption; and, with great gravity, would pretend, he could not bear the sight of a fat horse without a dejection of heart, and a sensible alteration in his pulse; and that he had made choice of the lean one he rode upon, not only to keep himself in countenance, but in spirits.

At different times he would give fifty humorous and opposite reasons for riding a meek spirited jade of a broken-winded horse, preferably to one of mettle;---for on such a one he could sit mechanically, and meditate as delightfully *de vanitate*



*nitare mundi et fugâ sæculi*, as with the advantage of a death's head before him;---that, in all other exercitations, he could spend his time, as he rode slowly along,——to as much account as in his study;——that he could draw up an argument in his sermon,---or a hole in his breeches, as steadily on the one as in the other;---that brisk trotting and slow argumentation, like wit and judgment, were two incompatible movements.---But that upon his steed---he could unite and reconcile every thing,---he could compose his sermon,——he could compose his cough,——and, in case nature gave a call that way, he could likewise compose himself to sleep.---In short, the parson upon such encounters would assign any cause, but the true cause,---and he withheld the true one, only out of a nicety of temper, because he thought it did honour to him.

But the truth of the story was as follows : In the first years of this gentleman's life, and about the time when the superb saddle and bridle were purchased by him, it had been his manner, or vanity, or call it what you will, ——to run into the opposite extrem.—In the  
language

language of the country where he dwelt, he was said to have loved a good horse, and generally had one of the best in the whole parish standing in his stable always ready for saddling ; and as the nearest midwife, as I told you, did not live nearer to the village than seven miles, and in a vile country,——it so fell out that the poor gentleman was scarce a whole week together without some piteous application for his beast ; and as he was not an unkind-hearted man, and every case was more pressing and more distressful than the last,—as much as he loved his beast, he had never a heart to refuse him ; the upshot of which was generally this, that his horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd ; —or he was twitter-bon'd, or broken-winded, or something, in short, or other had befallen him, which would let him carry no flesh ;—so that he had every nine or ten months a bad horse to get rid of,—and a good horse to purchase in his stead.

What the loss in such a balance might amount to, *communibus annis*, I would leave to a special jury of sufferers in the traffick, to determine ;—but let it be what it would, the honest  
gentle-

gentleman bore it for many years without a murmur, till at length, by repeated ill accidents of the kind, he found it necessary to take the thing under consideration ; and upon weighing the whole, and summing it up in his mind, he found it not only disproportioned to his other expences, but withal so heavy an article in itself, as to disable him from any other act of generosity in his parish : Besides this he considered, that with half the sum thus galloped away, he could do ten times as much good ; ———and what still weighed more with him than all other considerations put together, was this, that it confined all his charity into one particular channel, and where, as he fancied, it was the least wanted, namely to the child-bearing and child-getting part of his parish ; reserving nothing for the impotent,—nothing for the aged,—nothing for the many comfortless scenes he was hourly called forth to visit, where poverty, and sickness, and affliction dwelt together.

For these reasons he resolved to discontinue the expence ; and there appeared but two possible ways to extricate him clearly out of it ;—  
and

and these were, either to make it an irrevocable law never more to lend his speed upon any application whatever,—or else be content to ride the last poor devil, such as they had made him, with all his aches and infirmities, to the very end of the chapter.

As he dreaded his own constancy in the first, — he very cheerfully betook himself to the second ; and tho' he could very well have explain'd it, as I said, to his honour,—yet, for that very reason, he had a spirit above it ; choosing rather to bear the contempt of his enemies, and the laughter of his friends, than undergo the pain of telling a story, which might seem a panegyric upon himself.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single stroke in his character, which I think comes up to any of the honest refinements of the peerless knight of *La Mancha*, whom, by the bye, with all his follies, I love more, and would actually have gone further to have paid a visit to, than the greatest hero of antiquity.

But

But this is not the moral of my story: The thing I had in view was to shew the temper of the world in the whole of this affair.—For you must know, that so long as this explanation would have done the parson credit,---the devil a soul could find it out,---I suppose his enemies would not, and that his friends could not — But no sooner did he bestir himself in behalf of the midwife, and pay the expences of the ordinary's licence to set her up,---but the whole secret came out; every horse he had lost, and two horses more than ever he had lost, with all the circumstances of their destruction, were known and distinctly remembered.—The story ran like wild fire.—“ The parson had a return-  
 “ ing fit of pride which had just seized him; and  
 “ he was going to be well mounted once again  
 “ in his life; and if it was so, 'twas plain as  
 “ the sun at noon-day, he would pocket the  
 “ expence of the licence, ten-times told, the very  
 “ first year:——So that every body was left  
 “ to judge what were his views in this act of  
 “ charity.”

What were his views in this, and in every other action of his life,---or rather what were the opinions which floated in the brains of other



people concerning it, was a thought which too much floated in his own, and too often broke in upon his rest, when he should have been found asleep.

About ten years ago this gentleman had the good fortune to be made entirely easy upon that score,—it being just so long since he left his parish,—and the whole world at the same time behind him,—and stands accountable to a Judge of whom he will have no cause to complain

But there is a fatality attends the actions of some men: Order them as they will, they pass thro' a certain medium which so twists and refracts them from their true directions ——— that, with all the titles to praise which a rectitude of heart can give, the doers of them are nevertheless forced to live and die without it.

Of the truth of which this gentleman was a painful example.—— But to know by what means this came to pass, — and to make that knowledge of use to you, I insist upon it  
that

that you read the two following chapters, which contain such a sketch of his life and conversation, as will carry its moral along with it.—When this is done, if nothing stops us in our way, we will go on with the midwife.

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## CHAP. XI.

**Y**ORICK was this parson's name, and what is very remarkable in it, (as appears from a most ancient account of the family, wrote upon strong vellum, and now in perfect preservation) it had been exactly so spelt for near,——I was within an ace of saying nine hundred years;——but I would not shake my credit in telling an improbable truth, however indisputable in itself;——and therefore I shall content myself with only saying—It had been exactly so spelt, without the least variation or transposition of a single letter, for I do not know how long; which is more than I would venture to say of one half of the best surnames in the kingdom; which in a course of years, have

generally undergone as many chops and changes as their owners.---Has this been owing to the pride, or to the shame of the respective proprietors?---In honest truth, I think, sometimes to the one, and sometimes to the other, just as the temptation has wrought. But a villainous affair it is, and will one day so blend and confound us all together, that no one shall be able to stand up and swear, "That his own great grandfather was the man who did either this or that."

This evil had been sufficiently fenced against by the prudent care of the *Yorick's* family, and their religious preservation of these records I quote, which do further inform us, That the family was originally of *Danish* extraction, and had been transplanted into *England* as early as in the reign of *Herwendillus*, king of *Denmark*, in whose court, it seems, an ancestor of this Mr. *Yorick's*, and from whom he was lineally descended, held a considerable post to the day of his death. Of what nature this considerable post was, this record saith not; ---it only adds, That, for near two centuries, it had been totally abolished as altogether unnecessary,

necessary, not only in that court, but in every other court of the christian world.

It has often come into my head, that this post could be no other than that of the king's chief Jester;---and that *Hamlet's Yorick*, in our *Shakespeare*, many of the whose plays, you know, are founded upon authenticated facts,---was certainly the very man.

I have not the time to look into *Saxo-Grammaticus's Danish* history, to know the certainty of this;---but if you have leifure, and can easily get at the book, you may do it full as well yourself.

I had just time, in my travels through *Denmark* with Mr. *Noddy's* eldest son, whom, in the year 1741, I accompanied as governor, riding along with him at a prodigious rate thro' most parts of *Europe*, and of which original journey perform'd by us two, a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work. I had just time, I say, and that was all, to prove the truth of an observation made by a long sojourner in that country;—

namely, "That nature was neither very lavish, nor was she very stingy in her gifts of genius and capacity to its inhabitants ; ---but, like a discreet parent, was moderately kind to them all; observing such an equal tenor in the distribution of her favours, as to bring them, in those points, pretty near to a level with each other ; so that you will meet with few instances in that kingdom of refin'd parts ; but a good deal of good plain household understanding amongst all ranks of people, of which every body has a share ;" which is, I think, very right.

With us, you see, the case is quite different ; — we are all ups and downs in this matter ;— you are a great genius ;—or 'tis fifty to one, Sir, you are a great dunce and a blockhead ; not that there is a total want of intermediate steps, --no,--we are not so irregular as that comes to,-- but the two extremes are more common, and in a greater degree in this unsettled island, where nature, in her gifts and dispositions of this kind, is most whimsical and capricious ; fortune herself not being more so in the bequest of her goods and chattels than she.

This



This is all that ever stagger'd my faith in regard to *Yorick's* extraction, who, by what I can remember of him, and by all the accounts I could ever get of him, seem'd not to have had one single drop of *Danish* blood in his whole crasis; in nine hundred years, it might possibly have all run out:—I will not philosophize one moment with you about in; for happen how it would, the fact was this:—That instead of that cold phlegm and exact regularity of sense and humours, you would have look'd for, in one so extracted;—he was, on the contrary, as mercurial and sublimated a composition,—as heteroclite a creature in all his declensions;——with as much life and whim, and *gaieté de cœur* about him, as the kindest climate could have engendered and put together. With all this fail, poor *Yorick* carried not one ounce of ballast; he was utterly unpractis'd in the world, and, at the age of twenty-six, knew just about as well how to steer his course in it, as a romping, unsuspicious girl of thirteen: So that upon his first setting out, the brisk gale of his spirits, as you will imagine, ran him foul ten times in a day of some body's tackling; and as the grave and more slow-paced

were ofteneft in his way,—you may likewise imagine, 'twas with fuch he had generally the ill luck to get the moft entangled. For aught I know there might be fome mixture of unlucky wit at the bottom of fuch *Fracas*:—For, to fpeak the truth, *Yorick* had an invincible diflike and oppofition in his nature to gravity ;———not to gravity as fuch ;———for where gravity was wanted, he would be the moft grave or ferious of mortal men for days and weeks together:—but he was an enemy to the affectation of it, and declared open war againft it, only as it appeared a cloak for ignorance, or for folly ; and then, whenever it fell in his way, however fheltered and protected, he feldom gave it much quarter.

Sometimes, in his wild way of talking, he would fay, That gravity was an errant fcoundrel, and he would add,—of the moft dangerous kind too,———becaufe a fly one ; and that, he verily believed, more honeft, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelve-month, than by pocket-picking and fhop-lifting in feven. In the naked temper which a merry heart difcovered,

vered, he would say, there was no danger, — but to itself ;—whereas the very essence of gravity was design, and consequently deceit ;—’twas a taught trick to gain credit of the world for more sense and knowledge than a man was worth ; and that, with all its pretensions,—it was no better, but often worse, than what a *French* wit had long ago defined it, — viz. *A mysterious carriage of the body to cover the defects of the mind* ;— which definition of gravity, *Yorick*, with great imprudence would say, deserved to to be wrote in letters of gold.

But, in plain truth, he was a man unhackneyed and unpractised in the world, and was altogether as indiscreet and foolish in every other subject of discourse where policy is wont to impress restraint. *Yorick* had no impression but one, and that was what arose from the nature of the deed spoken of ; which impression he would usually translate into plain *English* without any periphrasis——and too oft without much distinction of either personage, time or place: so that when mention was made of a pitiful or an ungenerous proceeding, — he never gave himself a moment’s time to reflect  
who

who was the Hero of the piece, —— what his station, —— or how far he had power to hurt him hereafter ; — but if it was a dirty action, — without more ado, — The man was a dirty fellow, —— and so on : — And as his comments had usually the ill fate to be terminated either in a *bon mot*, or to be enlivened throughout with some drollery or humour of expression, it gave wings to *Yorick's* indiscretion. In a word, tho' he never sought, yet at the same time, as he seldom shun'd occasions of saying what came uppermost, and without much ceremony ; —— he had hut too many temptations in life, of scattering his wit and his humour, —— his gibes and his jests about him. —— They were not lost for want of gathering.

What were the consequences, and what was *Yorick's* catastrophe thereupon, you will read in the next chapter.

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## C H A P. XII.

**T**HE *Mortgager* and *Mortgagée* differ the one from the other, not more in length of purse

purse, than the *Jester* and *Jestée* do, in that of memory. But in this the comparison between them runs, as the scholiasts calls it, upon all-four; which by the bye, is upon one or two legs more, than some of the best of *Homer's* can pretend to;——namely, That the one raises a sum, and the other a laugh, at your expence, and thinks no more about it. Interest, however, still runs on in both cases;---the periodical or accidental payments of it, just serving to keep the memory of the affair alive; till, at length, in some evil hour, ---pop comes the creditor upon each, and by demanding principal upon the spot, together with full interest to the very day, makes them both feel the full extent of their obligations.

As the reader (for I hate your *ifs*) has a thorough knowledge of human nature, I need not say more to satisfy him, that my Hero could not go on at this rate without some slight experience of these incidental mementos. To speak the truth, he had wantonly involved himself in a multitude of small book-debts of this stamp, which, notwithstanding *Eugenius's* frequent advice, he too much disregarded; thinking, that as not one of them

was



was contracted thro' any malignancy;---but, on the contrary, from an honesty of mind, and a mere jocundity of humour, they would all of them be cross'd out in course.

X *Eugenius* would never admit this; and would often tell him, that one day or other he would certainly be reckoned with; and he would often add, in an accent of sorrowful apprehension,--to the uttermost mite. To which *Yorick*, which his usual carelessness of heart, would as often answer with a pshaw!—and if the subject was started in the fields,—with a hop, skip, and a jump, at the end of it; but if close pent up in the social chimney corner, where the culprit was barricado'd in, with a table and a couple of arm chairs, and could not so readily fly off in a tangent,—*Eugenius* would then go on with his lecture upon discretion in words to this purpose, though somewhat better put together.

Trust me, dear *Yorick*, this unwary pleasantry of thine will sooner or later bring thee into scrapes and difficulties, which no after-wit can extricate thee out of.—In these sallies, too oft, I see, it happens, that a person laugh'd  
at,

at, considers himself in the light of a person injured, with all the rights of such a situation belonging to him; and when thou viewest him in that light too, and reckons up his friends, his family, his kindred and allies,---and musters up with them the many recruits which will lift under him from a sense of common danger;—'tis no extravagant arithmetic to say, that for every ten jokes,—thou hast got an hundred enemies; and till thou hast gone on, and raised a swarm of wasps about thine ears, and art half stung to death by them, thou wilt never be convinced it is so.

I cannot suspect it in the man whom I esteem, that there is the least spur from spleen or malevolence of intent in these sallies.—I believe and know them to be truly honest and sportive:—But consider, my dear lad, that fools cannot distinguish this,—and that knaves will not; and thou knowest not what it is, either to provoke the one, or to make merry with the other;---whenever they associate for mutual defence, depend upon it, they will carry on the war in such a manner against thee, my dear friend, as to make thee heartily sick of it and of thy life too.

Revenge

Revenge from some baneful corner shall level a tale of dishonour at thee, which no innocence of heart or integrity of conduct shall set right. — The fortunes of thy house shall totter, — thy character, which led the way to them, shall bleed on every side of it, --- thy faith questioned, --- thy works belied, --- thy wit forgotten, --- thy learning trampled on. To wind up the last scene of thy tragedy, CRUELTY and COWARDICE, twain ruffians, hired and set on by MALICE in the dark, shall strike together at all thy infirmities and mistakes: --- The best of us, my dear lad, lie open there, --- and trust me, --- trust me, *Yorick*, when to gratify a private appetite, it is once resolved upon, that an innocent and an helpless creature shall be sacrificed, 'tis an easy matter to pick up sticks enough from any thicket where it has strayed, to make a fire to offer it up with.

*Yorick* scarce ever heard this sad vaticination of his destiny read over to him, but with a tear stealing from his eye, and a promissory look attending it, that he was resolved, for the time to come, to ride his tit with more sobriety. — But, alas, too late! — a grand confederacy, with

with \*\*\*\*\* and \*\*\*\*\* at the head of it, was form'd before the first prediction of it.—The whole plan of the attack, just as *Eugenius* had foreboded, was put in execution all at once,—with so little mercy on the side of the allies,—and so little suspicion in *Yorick*, of what was carrying on against him,—that when he thought, good easy man! full surely preferment was o'ripening, they had smote his root, and then he fell, as many a worthy man had fallen before him.

*Yorick*, however, fought it out with all imaginable gallantry for some time; till overpower'd by numbers, and worn out at length by the calamities of the war,---but more so, by the ungenerous manner in which it was carried on,---he threw down the sword; and though he kept up his spirits in appearance to the last, he died, nevertheless, as was generally thought, quite broken-hearted.

What inclin'd *Eugenius* to the same opinion, was as follows :

A few hours before *Yorick* breath'd his last,  
*Eugenius*

*Eugenius* slept in with an intent to take his last sight and last farewell of him : Upon his drawing *Yorick's* curtain, and asking how he felt himself, *Yorick*, looking up in his face, took hold of his hand,--and, after thanking him for the many tokens of his friendship to him, for which, he said, if it was their fate to meet hereafter,--he would thank him again and again.--- He told him, he was within a few hours of giving his enemies the slip for ever.---I hope not, answered *Eugenius*, with tears trickling down his cheeks, and with the tenderest tone that ever man spoke,---I hope not, *Yorick*, said he.---*Yorick* replied, with a look up, and a gentle squeeze of *Eugenius's* hand, and that was all,---but it cut *Eugenius* to his heart.---Come,---come, *Yorick*, quoth *Eugenius*, wiping his eyes, and summoning up the man within him,---my dear lad, be comforted,---let not all thy spirits and fortitude forsake thee at this crisis when thou most wants them ;---who knows what resources are in store, and what the power of God may yet do for thee ?---*Yorick* laid his hand upon his heart, and gently shook his head ;---for my part, continued *Eugenius*, crying bitterly as he uttered the words,---I declare



I know not, *Yorick*, how to part with thee,  
 —— and would gladly flatter my hopes, ad-  
 ded *Eugenius*, chearing up his voice, that there  
 is still enough left of thee to make a bishop,---  
 and that I may live to see it.——I beseech thee,  
*Eugenius*, quoth *Yorick*, taking off his night-cap  
 as well as he could with his left hand, ——  
 his right being still grasped close in that of *Eu-  
 genius*,——I beseech thee to take a view of my  
 head. --- I see nothing that ails it, replied *Eu-  
 genius*. Then, alas ! my friend, said *Yorick*,  
 let me tell you, that 'tis so bruised and mis-  
 shapen'd with the blows which \*\*\*\*\* and  
 \*\*\*\*\*, and some others have so unhandsomely  
 given me in the dark, that I might say with  
*Sancho Pança*, that should I recover, and  
 “Mitres thereupon be suffer'd to rain down ✓  
 “from heaven as thick as hail, not one of 'em P. 48.  
 would fit it.”——*Yorick's* last breath was  
 hanging upon his trembling lips ready to de-  
 part as he uttered this ;—yet still it was ut-  
 tered with something of a *Cervantick* tone ;—  
 and as he spoke it, *Eugenius* could perceive a  
 stream of lambent fire lighted up for a momen<sup>t</sup>  
 in his eyes ;—faint picture of those flashes of his  
 spirit, which (as *Shakespeare* said of his ances-  
 tor) were wont to set the table in a row ! See Vol. 4.

*Eugenius* was convinced from this, that the heart of his friend was broke ; he squeez'd his hand,——and then walked softly out of the room, weeping as he walk'd. *Yorick* followed *Eugenius* with his eyes to the door,—he then clos'd them,—and never opened them more.

He lies buried in a corner of his church-yard, in the parish of——, under a plain marble slab, which his friend *Eugenius*, by leave of his executors, laid upon his grave, with no more than these three words of inscription serving both for his epitaph and elegy.

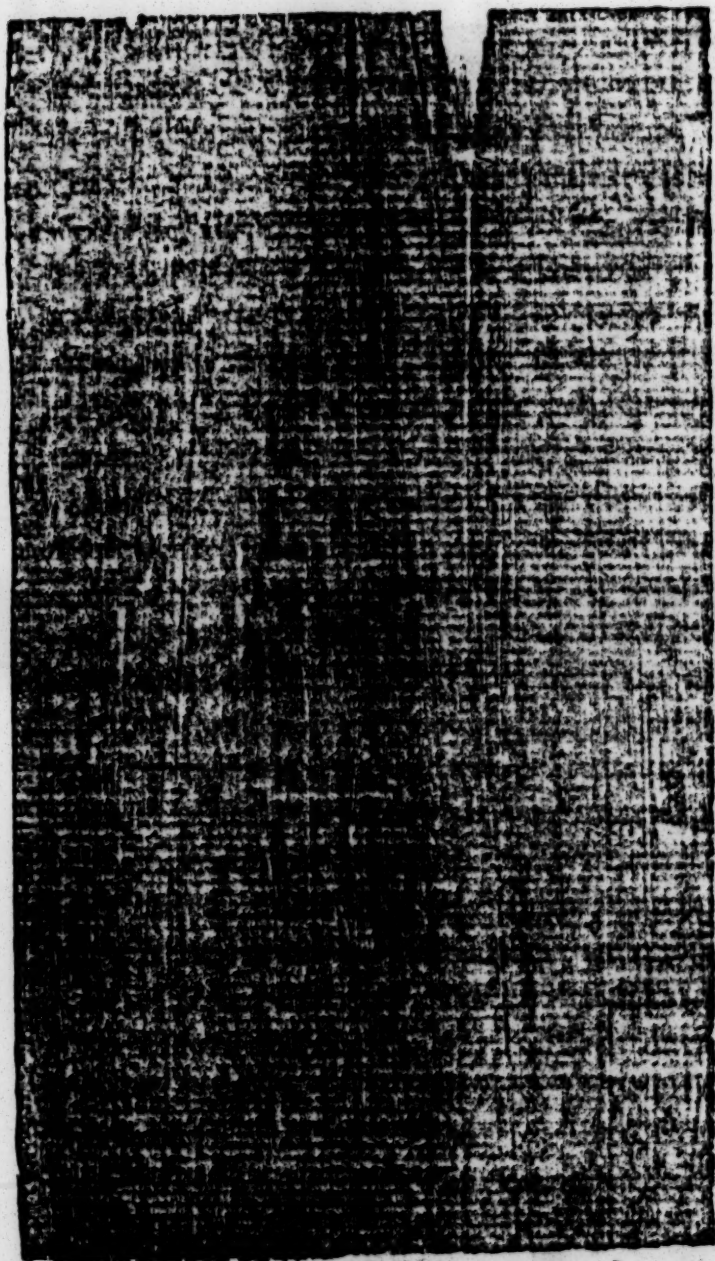
|                    |
|--------------------|
| Alas, poor YORICK! |
|--------------------|

Ten times a day has *Yorick's* ghost the consolation to hear his monumental inscription read over with such a variety of plaintive tones, as denote a general pity and esteem for him ; ——a footway crossing the church-yard close by the side of his grave,—not a passenger goes by without stopping to cast a look upon it,——and sighing as he walks on,

Alas, poor YORICK!

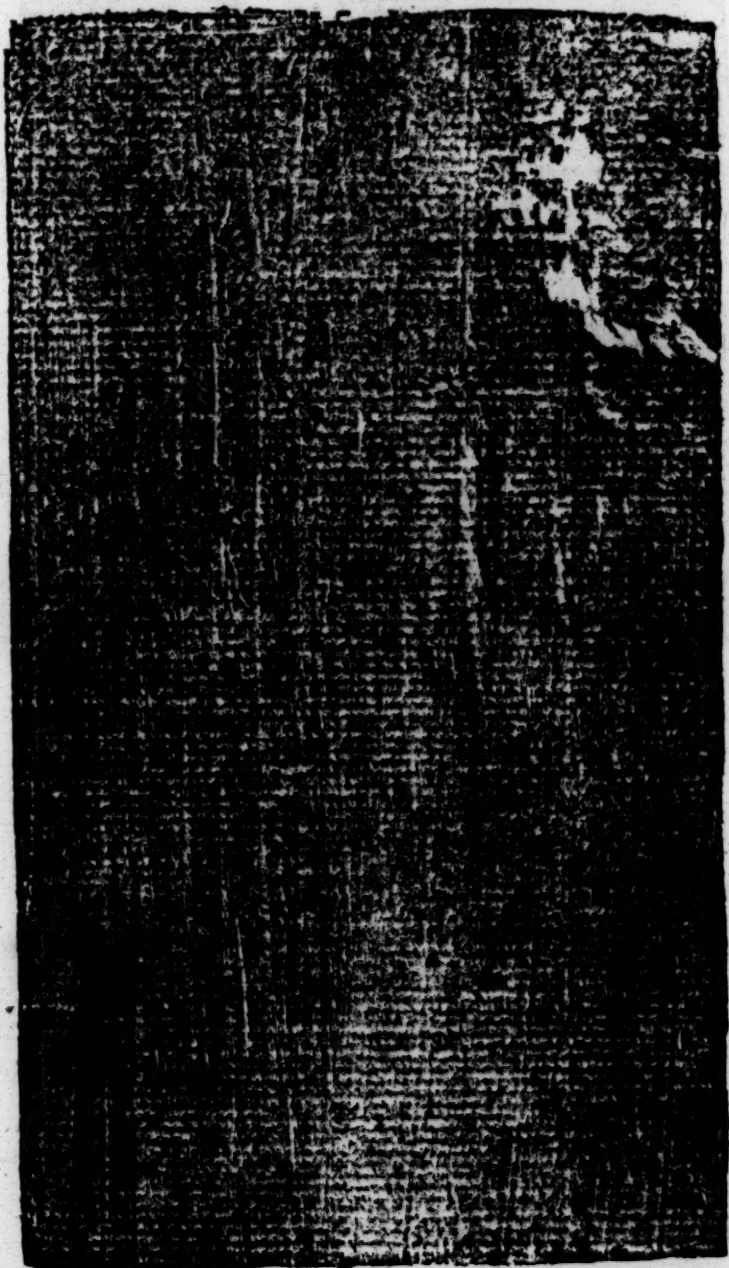
CHAP.

( 51 )



E 2

See Dr Fludds *Utriusque Cosmi*  
*Historia* P. 26 *Heriers Illus-*  
*trations* P 171 . ( 52 )



## C H A P. XIII.

**I**T is so long since the reader of this rhapsodical work has been parted from the midwife, that it is high time to mention her again to him, merely to put him in mind that there is such a body still in the world, and whom, upon the best judgment I can form upon my own plan at present, — I am going to introduce to him for good and all : But as fresh matter may be started, and much unexpected business fall out betwixt the reader and myself, which may require immediate dispatch ; — 'twas right to take care that the poor woman should not be lost in the mean time ; — because when she is wanted, we can no way do without her.

I think I told you that this good woman was a person of no small note and consequence throughout our whole village and township ; — that her fame had spread itself to the very out-edge and circumference of that circle of importance, of which kind every soul living, whether he has a shirt to his back or no, — has one surrounding him ; — which said circle, by the

E 3
way,



way, whenever 'tis said that such a one is of great weight and importance in the *world*,—I desire may be enlarged or contracted in your worship's fancy, in a compound-ratio of the station, profession, knowledge, abilities, height and depth (measuring both ways) of the personage brought before you.

*P. 14* In the present case, if I remember, I fixed it at about four or five miles, which not only comprehended the whole parish, but extended itself, to two or three of the adjacent hamlets in the skirts of the next parish; which made a considerable thing of it. I must add, That she was, moreover, very well looked on at one large grainge-house and some other odd houses and farms within two or three miles, as I said, from the smoke of her own chimney:—  
But I must here, once for all, inform you, that all this will be more exactly delineated and explain'd in a map, now in the hands of the engraver, which, with many other pieces and developements to this work, will be added to the end of the twentieth volume,—not to swell the work,—I detest the thought of such a thing;—but by way of commentary, scholium

lium, illustration, and key to such passages, incidents, inuendos as shall be thought to be either of private interpretation, or of dark or doubtful meaning, after my life and my opinions shall have been read over (now don't forget the meaning of the word) by all the *world*;—which, betwixt you and me, and in spite of all the gentlemen reviewers in *Great Britain*, and of all that their worships shall undertake to write or say to the contrary,——I am determined shall be the case.——I need not tell your worship, that all this is spoke in confidence.

---

#### C H A P. XIV.

**U**PON looking into my mother's marriage settlement, in order to satisfy myself and reader in a point necessary to be clear'd up, before we could proceed any further in this history;—I had the good fortune to pop upon the very thing I wanted before I had read a day and a half straight forwards,—it might have taken me up a month;—which

shews plainly, that when a man sits down to write a history,—tho' it be but the history of *Jack Hickathrift* or *Tom Thumb*, he knows no more than his heels what lets and confounded hinderances he is to meet with in his way, —or what a dance he may be led, by one excursion or another, before all is over. Could a historiographer drive on his history, as a muleteer, drives on his mule,—straight forward;——for instance, from *Rome* all the way to *Loretto*, without ever once turning his head aside either to the right hand or to the left,—he might venture to foretell you to an hour when he should get to his journey's end;——but the thing is, morally speaking, impossible: For, if he is a man of the least spirit, he will have fifty deviations from a straight line to make with this or that party as he goes along, which he can no ways avoid. He will have views and prospects to himself perpetually soliciting his eye, which he can no more help standing still to look at than he can fly; he will moreover have various

Accounts to reconcile:

Anecdotes to pick up:

Inscriptions to make out:

Stories

Stories to weave in :

Traditions to sift :

Personages to call upon :

Panegyricks to paste up at this door :

Pasquinades at that :——All which both the man and his mule are quite exempt from. To sum up all ; there are archives at every stage to be look'd into, and rolls, records, documents, and endless genealogies, which justice ever and anon calls him back to stay the reading of :—In short, there is no end of it ;——for my own part, I declare I have been at it these six weeks, making all the speed I possibly could,—and am not yet born :—I have just been able, and that's all, to tell you *when* it happen'd, but not *how* ;—so that you see the thing is yet far from being accomplished.

These unforeseen stoppages, which I own I had no conception of when I first set out ; ---but which, I am convinced now, will rather increase than diminish as I advance, ----have struck out a hint which I am resolved to follow ;---and that is,—not to be  
in

in a hurry—but to go on leisurely, writing and publishing two volumes of my life every year;——which, if I am suffered to go on quietly, and can make a tolerable bargain with my bookseller, I shall continue to do as long as I live.

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## C H A P. XV.

**T**HE article in my mother's marriage settlement, which I told the reader I was at the pains to search for, and which, now that I have found it, I think proper to lay before him,—is so much more fully express'd in the deed itself, than ever I can pretend to do it, that it would be barbarity to take it out of the lawyer's hand:—It is as follows.

“AND THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WIT-  
 “NESSETH, That the said *Walter Shandy*,  
 “merchant, in consideration of the said in-  
 “tended marriage to be had, and, by God's  
 “blessing,



“ blessing, to be well and truly solemnized  
 “ and consummated between the said *Walter*  
 “ *Shandy* and *Elizabeth Mollineux* aforesaid, and  
 “ divers other good and valuable causes and  
 “ considerations him thereunto specially  
 “ moving,—doth grant, covenant, condescend,  
 “ consent, conclude, bargain, and fully agree  
 “ to and with *John Dixon*, and *James Turner*,  
 “ Esqrs; the abovenamed trustees, &c. &c.  
 “ —TO WIT,---That in case it should here-  
 “ after so fall out, chance, happen, or other-  
 “ wise come to pass,---That the said *Walter*  
 “ *Shandy*, merchant, shall have left off business be-  
 “ fore the time or times that the said *Elizabeth*  
 “ *Mollineux* shall, according to the course of  
 “ nature, or otherwise, have left off bearing  
 “ and bringing forth children ;---and that,  
 “ in consequence of the said *Walter Shandy* hav-  
 “ ing so left off business, he shall, in de-  
 “ spight, and against the free-will, consent, and  
 “ good-liking of the said *Elizabeth Mollineux*,  
 “ ---make a departure from the city of *London*,  
 “ in order to retire to, and dwell upon, his  
 “ estate at *Shandy Hall*, in the county of—  
 “ or at any other country-seat, castle, hall,  
 “ mansion-house, messuage or grainge-house,  
 “ now

“ now purchased, or hereafter to be purchased,  
 “ or upon any part or parcel thereof :--- That  
 “ then, and as often as the said *Elizabeth*  
 “ *Mollineux* shall happen to be enceint with  
 “ child or children severally and lawfully be-  
 “ got, or to be begotten, upon the body of  
 “ the said *Elizabeth Mollineux* during her  
 “ said coverture, — he the said *Walter*  
 “ *Shandy* shall, at his own proper cost  
 “ and charges, and out of his own pro-  
 “ per monies, upon good and reasonable  
 “ notice, which is hereby agreed to be  
 “ within six weeks of her the said *Elizabeth*  
 “ *Mollineux*’s full reckoning, or time of suppo-  
 “ sed and computed delivery, — pay, or cause  
 “ to be paid, the sum of one hundred and  
 “ twenty pounds of good and lawful money, to  
 “ *John Dixon* and *James Turner*, Esqrs; or  
 “ assigns, — upon TRUST and confidence, and  
 “ for and unto the use and uses, intent, end,  
 “ and purpose following: — THAT IS TO  
 “ SAY, — That the said sum of one hundred  
 “ and twenty pounds shall be paid into the  
 “ hands of the said *Elizabeth Mollineux* or to be  
 “ otherwise applied by them the said Trustees,  
 “ for the well and truly hiring of one coach,  
 “ with

“ with able and sufficient horses, to carry and  
 “ convey the body of the said *Elizabeth Molli-*  
 “ *neux*, and the child or children which she  
 “ shall be then and there enceint and pregnant  
 “ with,—unto the city of *London* : and for the  
 “ further paying and defraying of all other  
 “ incidental costs, charges, and expences what-  
 “ soever,—in and about, and for and relating  
 “ to, her said intended delivery and lying-in,  
 “ in the said city or suburbs thereof. And  
 “ that the said *Elizabeth Mollineux* shall and  
 “ may, from time to time, and at all such  
 “ time and times as are here covenanted and  
 “ agreed upon, —peaceably and quietly hire  
 “ the said coach and horses and have free  
 “ ingress, egress, and regress, throughout her  
 “ Journey, in and from the said coach, accord-  
 “ ing to the tenor, true intent, and meaning  
 “ of these presents, without any let, suit, trou-  
 “ ble, disturbance, molestation, discharge, hin-  
 “ derance, forfeiture, eviction, vexation, inter-  
 “ ruption, or incumbrance whatsoever. --And  
 “ it shall moreover be lawful to and for the said  
 “ *Elizabeth Mollineux*, from time to time, and  
 “ as oft or often as she shall well and truly be  
 “ advanced in her said pregnancy, to the time  
 “ here-

“ heretofore stipulated and agreed upon,--to live  
 “ and reside in such place or places, and in such  
 “ family or families, and with such relations,  
 “ friends, and other persons within the said city  
 “ of *London*, as she, at her own will and plea-  
 “ sure, notwithstanding her present coverture,  
 “ and as if she was *femme sole* and unmarried,---  
 “ shall think fit,--- AND THIS INDENTURE  
 “ FURTHER WITNESSETH, That for the  
 “ more effectually carrying of the said cove-  
 “ nant into execution, the said *Walter Shandy*,  
 “ merchant, doth hereby grant, bargain, sell,  
 “ release, and confirm unto the said *John Dixon*  
 “ and *James Turner*, Esqrs; their heirs, execu-  
 “ tors, and assigns, in their actual possession  
 “ now being, by virtue for an indenture of  
 “ bargain and sale for a year to them the said  
 “ *John Dixon* and *James Turner*, Esqrs; by  
 “ him the said *Walter Shandy*, merchant, there-  
 “ of made; which said bargain and sale for a  
 “ year, bears date the day next before the date  
 “ of these presents, and by force and virtue of  
 “ the statute for transferring of uses into pos-  
 “ session,—— ALL that the manor and  
 “ lordship of *Shandy* in the county of——  
 “ with all the rights, members, and appur-  
 “ tenances thereof; and all and every the mes-  
 suages,

“ fuages, houses, buildings, barns, stables,  
 “ orchards, gardens, backslides, tofts, crofts,  
 “ garths, cottages, lands, meadows, feedings,  
 “ pastures, marshes, commons, woods, under-  
 “ woods, drains, fisheries, waters, and water-  
 “ courses ;—together with all rents, reversions,  
 “ services, annuities, free farms, knights fees,  
 “ views of frank-pledge, escheats, reliefs,  
 “ mines, quarries, goods and chattels of felons  
 “ of fugitives, felons of themselves, and put  
 “ in exigent deodands, free warrens, and all  
 “ other royalties and seignories, rights and  
 “ jurisdictions, privileges and hereditaments  
 “ whatsoever.—AND ALSO the advowson,  
 “ donation, presentation and free disposition of  
 “ the rectory or parsonage of *Shandy* afore said,  
 “ and all and every the tenths, tythes, glebe-  
 “ lands” —In three words, —My, mother *See*  
 “ was to lay in, (if she chose it) in *London.*” 3 *Ra.*  
*belair B4 C17 p 268.*

But in order to put a stop to the practice  
 of any unfair play on the part of my mother,  
 which a marriage article of this nature too mani-  
 festly opened a door to, and which indeed had  
 never been thought of at all, but for my uncle  
*Toby Shandy* ;—a clause was added in security of  
 my father, which was this :—“ That in case my  
 “ mother



“ mother hereafter should, at any time, put my  
 “ father to the trouble and expence of a  
 “ *London* journey upon false cries and tokens ;  
 “ ———that for every such instance she should  
 “ forfeit all the right and title which the cove-  
 “ nant gave her the next turn :———but to  
 “ no more,—and so on, *toties quoties*, in as effec-  
 “ tual a manner, as if such a covenant be-  
 “ twixt them had not been made.”——This,  
 by the way, was no more than what was rea-  
 sonable ;——and yet, as reasonable as it was,  
 I ever thought it hard that the whole weight  
 of the article should have fallen entirely as it  
 did, upon myself.

But I was begot and born to misfor-  
 tunes ;—for my poor mother, whether it was  
 wind or water,—or a compound of both,  
 or neither ; --- or whether it was simply  
 the mere swell of imagination and fancy in  
 her ;—or how far a strong wish and desire  
 to have it so, might mislead her judgment  
 —in short, whether she was deceived or  
 deceiving in this matter, it no way becomes  
 me to decide. The fact was this, That in  
 the latter end of *September 1717*, which was  
 the year before I was born, my mother  
 the

having carried my father up to town much against the grain,-----he peremptorily insisted upon the clause;----so that I was doom'd, by marriage articles, to have my nose squeez'd as flat to my face, as if the destinies had actually spun me without one.

How this event came about,---and what a train of vexatious disappointments, in one stage or other of my life, have pursued me from the mere loss, or rather compression, of this one single member,---shall be laid before the reader all in due time.

---

## C H A P. XVI.

**M**Y father, as any body may naturally imagine, came down with my mother into the country, in but a pettish kind of a humour. The first twenty or five-and-twenty miles he did nothing in the world but fret and tease himself, and indeed my mother

ther too, about the curfed expence, which he faid might every fhilling of it have been faved ; —then what vexed him more than every thing elfe was the provoking time of the year,—— which, as I told you, was towards the end of *September*, when his wall-fruit and green gages efpecially, in which he was very curious, were juft ready for pulling:——“ Had he been “ whiftled up to *London*, upon a *Tom Fool’s* “ errand, in any other month of the whole “ year, he fhould not have faid three words “ about it.”

For the next two whole ftages, no fubject would go down, but the heavy blow he had fustain’d from the lofs of a fon, whom it feems he had fully reckon’d upon in his mind, and register’d down in his pocket-book, as a fecond ftaff for his old age, in cafe *Bobby* fhould fail him. “ The difappointment of “ this, he faid, was ten times more to a “ wife man than all the money which the “ journey, &c. had coft him, put together, “ —rot the hundred and twenty pounds,—— “ he did not mind it a rufh.” 1<sup>o</sup> 37<sup>o</sup>

From

From *Stilton*, all the way to *Grantham*, nothing in the whole affair provoked him so much as the condolence of his friends, and the foolish figure they should both make at church the first *Sunday*;——of which, in the satirical vehemence of his wit, now sharpen'd a little by vexation, he would give so many humorous and provoking descriptions,----and place his rib and self in so many tormenting lights and attitudes in the face of the whole congregation;---that my mother declared, these two stages were so truly tragi-comical, that she did nothing but laugh and cry in a breath, from one end to the other of them all the way.

From *Grantham*, till they had cross'd the *Trent*, my father was out of all kind of patience at the vile trick and imposition which he fancied my mother had put upon him in this affair — “Certainly,” he would say to himself over and over again, “the woman could not be deceived herself;——if she could,———what weakness!——tormenting word! which led his imagination a thorny dance, and, before all was over, play'd

the duce and all with him;——for sure as ever the word *weakness* was uttered, and struck full upon his brain,—so sure it set him upon running divisions upon how many kinds of weaknesses there were;——that there was such a thing as weakness of the body,——as well as weakness in the mind,—and then he would do nothing but syllogize within himself for a stage or two together, How far the cause of all these vexations might, or might not, have arisen out of himself.

In short, he had so many little subjects of disquietude springing out of this one affair, all fretting successively in his mind as they rose up in it, that my mother, whatever was her journey up, had but an uneasy journey of it down.—In a word, as she complained to my uncle *Toby*, he would have tired out the patience of any flesh alive.

---

## C H A P. XVII.

**T**Hough my father travelled homewards, as I told you, in none of the best of moods,



18 In re prava Pervicacia ipsi  
fidem vocant. Tacitus Germani  
§ 24. ( 69 )

moods,—pshawing and pishing all the way  
down,---yet he had the complaisance to keep  
the worst part of the story still to himself;---  
which was the resolution he had taken of doing  
himself the justice, which my uncle Toby's  
clause in the marriage settlement empowered  
him; nor was it till the very night in which  
I was begot, which was thirteen months after,  
that she had the least intimation of his design;  
---when my father, happening, as you remem-  
ber, to be a little chagrin'd and out of temper,  
—— took occasion as they lay chatting  
gravely in bed afterwards, talking over what  
was to come,——to let her know that she  
must accommodate herself as well as she could  
to the bargain made between them in their  
marriage deeds; which was to lye-in of her next  
child in the country to balance the last year's  
journey.

My father was a gentleman of many virtues,  
---but he had a strong spice of that in his  
temper which might, or might not, add to the  
number.---'Tis known by the name of per-  
severance in a good cause,---and of obstinacy  
in a bad one: Of this my mother had so much

18 2 Brown's Religio Medici F 3 know-  
P54. Sect: 25.

—que enim Pervicacia est quibudam, eadem  
a his Constantia videri solet. § Vicina Pervicacia  
Pervicacia

knowledge, that she knew 'twas to no purpose to make any remonstrance,---so she e'en resolved to sit down quietly, and make the most of it.

---

## C H A P. XVIII.

**A**S the point was that night agreed, or rather determin'd, that my mother should lye-in of me in the country, she took her measures accordingly; for **which** purpose, when she was three days, or thereabouts, gone with child, she began to cast her eyes upon the midwife, whom you have so often heard me mention; and before the week was well got round, as the famous Dr. *Maningham* was not to be had, she had come to a final determination in her mind,---notwithstanding there was a scientifick operator within so near a call as eight miles of us, and who, moreover, had expressly wrote a five shillings book upon the subject of midwifery, in which he had exposed, not only the blunders of the sisterhood itself,---but had  
likewise

*V. Meurt veritable de la Vierge du Louis, fils de Henri  
L. H. de Marie de Medicis - De Sa place, p. 239 Re Vol. I.*

likewise superadded many curious improvements for the quicker extraction of the foetus in cross births, and some other cases of danger which belay us in getting into the world ; notwithstanding all this, my mother, I say, was absolutely determined to trust her life, and mine with it, into no soul's hand but this old woman's only.—Now this I like ;—when we cannot get at the very thing we wish,——never to take up with the next best in degree to it ;—no ; that's pitiful beyond description ;—it is no more than a week from this very day, in which I am now writing this book for the edification of the world ;—which is *March 9, 1759*,——that my dear, dear *Jenny*, observing I look'd a little grave, as she stood cheapening a silk of five-and-twenty shillings a yard,—told the mercer, she was sorry she had given him so much trouble ;—and immediately went and bought herself a yard-wide stuff of ten pence a yard.—'Tis a duplication of one and the same greatness of soul ; only what lessen'd the honour of it somewhat, in my mother's case, was, that she could not heroine it into so violent and hazardous an extream, as one in her situation might have wished, because the old midwife

See  
Vol 2  
p 215

had really some little claim to be depended upon,—as much, at least, as success could give her; having, in the course of her practice, of near twenty years in the parish, brought every mother's son of them into the world without any one slip or accident which could fairly be laid to her account.

These facts, tho' they had their weight, yet did not altogether satisfy some few scruples and uneasinesses which hung upon my father's spirits in relation to his choice.—To say nothing of the natural workings of humanity and justice,—or of the yearnings of paternal and connubial love, all which prompted him to leave as little to hazard as possible in a case of this kind;—he felt himself concerned in a particular manner, that all should go right in the present case;—from the accumulated sorrow he lay open to, should any evil betide his wife and child in lying-in at *Shandy-Hall*.—He knew the world judged by events, and would add to his afflictions in such a misfortune, by loading him with the whole blame of it.—“ Alas o'day; “ ---had Mrs. *Shandy*, poor gentlewoman! had “ but her wish in going up to town just to lye- “ in and come down again;---which, they say, “ she

“ she begg’d and pray’d for upon her bare  
 “ knees,—and which, in my opinion, con-  
 “ sidering the fortune which Mr. *Shandy* got  
 “ with her,---was no such mighty matter to  
 “ have complied with, the lady and her babe  
 “ might both of ’em have been alive at this  
 “ hour.”

This exclamation, my father knew, was unanswerable ;---and yet, it was not merely to shelter himself,---nor was it altogether for the care of his offspring and wife that he seemed so extremely anxious about this point ;---my father had extensive views of things,—and stood moreover, as he thought, deeply concern’d in it for the publick good, from the dread he entertained of the bad uses an ill-fated instance might be put to.

He was very sensible that all political writers upon the subject had unanimously agreed and lamented, from the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth’s* reign down to his own time, that the current of men and money towards the metropolis, upon one frivolous errand or another,—set in so strong,---as to become dangerous to  
 our



our civil rights ;---tho', by the bye,——a *current* was not the image he took most delight in,---a *distemper* was here his favourite metaphor, and he would run it down into a perfect allegory, by maintaining it was identically the same in the body national as in the body natural, where blood and spirits were driven up into the head faster than they could find their ways down ;——a stoppage of circulation must ensue, which was death in both cases.

There was little danger, he would say, of losing our liberties by *French* politicks or *French* invasions ;——nor was he so much in pain of a consumption from the mass of corrupted matter and ulcerated humours in our constitution,---which he hoped was not so bad as it was imagined ;---but he verily feared, that in some violent push, we should go off, all at once, in a state apoplexy ;---and then he would say, *The Lord have mercy upon us all.*

My father was never able to give the history of this distemper,---without the remedy along with it.

“ Was

*+ See Burtons Utopia in his  
Preface to Anatomy of Melancholy*  
( 75 )

Y “ Was I an absolute prince,” he would say,  
pulling up his breeches with both his hands, as  
he rose from his arm-chair, “ I would appoint  
“ able judges, at every avenue of my metropo-  
“ lis, who should take cognizance of every fool’s  
“ business who came there ;---and if, upon a  
“ fair and candid hearing, it appeared not of  
“ weight sufficient to leave his own home, and  
“ come up, bag and baggage, with his wife and  
“ children, farmer’s sons, &c. &c. at his back-  
“ side, they should be all sent back, from con-  
“ stable to constable, like vagrants as they  
“ were, to the place of their legal settlements.  
“ By this means I shall take care, that my  
“ metropolis totter’d not thro’ its own weight ;  
“ ---that the head be no longer too big for the  
“ body ;---that the extremes, now wasted and  
“ pin’d in, be restored to their due share of  
“ nourishment, and regain, with it, their na-  
“ tural strength and beauty :---I would effectu-  
“ ally provide, That the meadows and corn-  
“ fields, of my dominions, should laugh and  
“ sing ;---that good cheer and hospitality flou-  
“ rish once more ;---and that such weight and  
“ influence be put thereby into the hands of  
“ Squirality of my kingdom, as should coun-  
“ terpoise

“ terpoise what I perceive my Nobility are now  
 “ taking from them.”

“ Why are there so few palaces and gentle-  
 “ men’s seats,” he would ask, with some emo-  
 “ tion, as he walked a-crofs the room,  
 “ throughout so many delicious provinces in  
 “ *France!* Whence is it that the few remain-  
 “ ing *Chateaus* amongst them them are so dis-  
 “ mantled,---so unfurnished, and in so ruinous  
 “ and desolate a condition?---Because, Sir,”  
 (he would say) “ in that kingdom no man has  
 “ any country-interest to support ;---the little  
 “ interest of any kind, which any man has any  
 “ where in it, is concentrated in the court,  
 “ and the looks of the Grand Monarch; by the  
 “ sun-shine of whose countenance, or the  
 “ clouds which pass a-crofs it, every *French*  
 “ man lives or dies.”

Another political reason which prompted my  
 father so strongly to guard against the least evil  
 accident in my mother’s lying-in in the coun-  
 try,———was, That any such instance would  
 infallibly throw a balance of power, too great  
 already, into the weaker vessels of the gentry,  
 in

in his own, or higher stations;—which, with the many other usurped rights which that part of the constitution was hourly establishing,---would, in the end, prove fatal to the monarchical system of domestick government established in the first creation of things by God.

In this point he was entirely of Sir *Robert Filmer's* opinion, That the plans and institutions of the greatest monarchies in the eastern parts of the world, were, originally, all stolen from that admirable pattern and prototype of this household and paternal power;—which, for a century, he said, and more, had gradually been degenerating away into a mix'd government; ——— the form of which, however desirable in great combinations of the species, ——— was very troublesome in small ones, ——— and seldom produced any thing, that he saw, but sorrow and confusion.

For all these reasons, private and public, put together ——— my father was for having the man-midwife by all means,—my mother by no means. My father begg'd and intreated, she would

would for once recede from her prerogative in this matter, and suffer him to choose for her;--- my mother, on the contrary, insisted upon her privilege in this matter, to choose for herself,—and have no mortal's help but the old woman's.---What could my father do? He was almost at his wit's end ;——talked it over with her in all moods;--- placed his arguments in all lights ;---argued the matter with her like a christian---like a heathen,---like a husband,---like a father,---like a patriot,---like a man:---My mother answered every thing only like a woman ; which was a little hard upon her ;---for she could not assume and fight it out behind such a variety of characters,---'twas no fair match ;---'twas seven to one.---What could my mother do ?——She had the advantage (otherwise she had been certainly overpowered) of a small reinforcement of chagrine personal at the bottom, which bore her up, and enabled her to dispute the affair with my father with so equal an advantage,—that both sides sung *Te Deum*. In a word, my mother was to have the old woman,—and the operator was to have licence to drink a bottle of wine with my father and my uncle *Toby Shandy*,



*Sbandy* in the back parlour,—for which he was to be paid five guineas.

I must beg leave, before I finish this chapter, to enter a caveat in the breast of my fair reader;—and it is this :---Not to take it absolutely for granted, from an unguarded word or two which I dropp'd in it,——“ That I am a married man.”——I own the tender appellation of my dear, dear *Jenny*, ——with some other strokes of conjugal knowledge, interspersed here and there, might, naturally enough, have misled the most candid judge in the world into such a determination against me.——All I plead for, in this case, Madam, is strict justice, and that you do so much of it, to me as well as to yourself,---as not to prejudge or receive such an impression of me, till you have better evidence, than I am positive, at present, can be produced against me :---Not that I can be so vain or unreasonable, Madam, as to desire you should therefore think, that my dear, dear *Jenny* is my kept mistress ;---no,---that would be flattering my character in the other extrem, and giving it an air of freedom, which, perhaps, it has no kind of right to. All I contend

tend for, is the utter impossibility for some volumes that you, or the most penetrating spirit upon earth, shall know how this matter really stands.—It is not impossible, but that my dear, dear *Jenny*! tender as the appellation is, may be my child.—Consider,—I was born in the year eighteen.—Nor is there any thing unnatural or extravagant in the supposition, that my dear *Jenny* may be my friend.—Friend!---My friend.---Surely, Madam, a friendship between the two sexes may subsist, and be supported without—Fy! Mr. *Shandy*:--Without any thing, Madam, but that tender and delicious sentiment, which ever mixes in friendship, where there is a difference of sex. Let me intreat you to study the pure and sentimental parts of the best *French* Romances;—it will really, Madam, astonish you to see with what a variety of chaste expression this delicious sentiment, which I have the honour to speak of, is dress'd out.

CHAP.

*See Montaigne's Essay "des Noms,"*  
*(Ferreira's Illustrations p. 165) Cap:*  
*( 81 )* *46:*

C H A P. XIX.

*Colton*

**I** Would sooner undertake to explain the hardest problem in Geometry, than pretend to account for it, that a gentleman of my father's great good sense,—knowing, as the reader must have observed him, and curious too, in philosophy,—wise also in political reasoning,—and in polemical (as he will find) no way ignorant,—could be capable of entertaining a notion in his head, so out of the common track,—that I fear the reader, when I come to mention it to him, if he is the least of a cholerick temper, will immediately throw the book by; if mercurial, he will laugh most heartily at it;—and if he is of a grave and saturnine cast, he will, at first sight, absolutely condemn as fanciful and extravagant; and that was in respect to the choice and imposition of Christian names, on which he thought a great deal more depended than that superficial minds were capable of conceiving.

His opinion, in this matter, was, That there was a strange kind of magick bias, which good or bad names, as he called them, irresistibly impress'd upon our characters and conduct.

The Hero of *Cervantes* argued not the  
VOL. I. G point

*Vid.* point with more seriousness,—— nor had he  
*Montaigne* more faith,——or more to say on the powers  
*p. 149.* of Necromancy in dishonouring his deeds, or  
*Burton's* on DULCINEA's name, in shedding lustre upon  
*Melancholy* them, than my father had on those of TRIS-  
*519. &* MEGISTUS or ARCHIMEDES, on the one hand,  
 —or of NYKY and SIMKIN on the other.  
 How many CÆSARS and POMPEYS, he would  
 say, by mere inspiration of the names, have  
 been render'd worthy of them? And how many,  
 he would add, are there, who might have done  
 exceeding well in the world, had not their cha-  
 racters and spirits been totally depress'd and  
 NICODEMUS'D into nothing?

I see plainly, Sir, by your looks, (or as the  
 case happen'd) my father would say,—that you  
 do not heartily subscribe to this opinion of  
 mine,—which, to those, he would add, who  
 have not carefully sifted it to the bottom,—I  
 own has an air more of fancy than of solid rea-  
 soning in it;——and yet, my dear Sir, if I  
 may presume to know your character, I am  
 morally assured, I should hazard little in sta-  
 ting a case to you, not as a party in the dis-  
 pute,—but as a judge, trusting my appeal upon  
 it to your own good sense and candid disquisi-

tion

tion in this matter ;——you are a person free from as many narrow prejudices of education as most men ;—and, if I may presume to penetrate further into you,—of a liberality of genius above bearing down an opinion, merely because it wants friends. Your son !—your dear son,—from whose sweet and open temper you have so much to expect.—Your BILLY, Sir !---would you, for the world, have called him JUDAS ?---Would you, my dear Sir, he would say, laying his hand upon your breast, with the genteelest address,---and in that soft and irresistible *piano* of voice, which the nature of the *argumentum ad hominem* absolutely requires,---Would you, Sir, if a *Jew* of a godfather had proposed the name for your child, and offered you his purse along with it, would you have consented to such a defecration of him ? O my God ! he would say, looking up, if I know your temper right, Sir,---you are incapable of it ; you would have trampled upon the offer ;---you would have thrown the temptation at the tempter's head with abhorrence,

Your greatness of mind in this action, which I admire, with that generous contempt of



money with you shew me in the whole transaction, is really noble;—and what renders it more so, is the principle of it;—the workings of a parent's love upon the truth and conviction of this very hypothesis, namely, that was your son called JUDAS, the sordid and treacherous idea, so inseparable from the name, would have accompanied him thro' life like his shadow, and, in the end, made a miser and a rascal of him, in spite, Sir, of your example.

I never knew a man able to answer this argument.——But, indeed, to speak of my father as he was;—he was certainly irresistible, both in his orations and disputations;—he was born an orator;—*Θεοδιδάκτορ*.—Persuasion hung upon his lips, and the elements of Logick and Rhetorick were so blended up in him,—and, withall, he had so shrewd a guess at the weaknesses and passions of his respondent,——that NATURE might have stood up and said, —“ This man is eloquent.” In short, whether he was on the weak or the strong side of the question, 'twas hazardous in either case to attack him.—And yet, 'twas strange, he had  
never

never read *Cicero* nor *Quintilian de Oratore*, nor *Isocrates*, nor *Aristotle*, nor *Longinus* amongst the ancients;——nor *Vossius*, nor *Skioppius*, nor *Ramus*, nor *Farnaby* amongst the moderns; ---and what is more astonishing, he had never in his whole life the least light or spark of subtilty struck into his mind, by one single lecture upon *Crackenthorp* or *Burgersdicius*, or any *Dutch* logician or commentator;---he knew not so much as in what the difference of an argument *ad ignorantiam*, and an argument *ad hominem* consisted; so that I well remember, when he went up along with me to enter my name at *Jesus College* in \*\*\*\*, ---- it was a matter of just wonder with my worthy tutor, and two or three fellows of that learned society,---that a man who knew not so much as the names of his tools, should be able to work after that fashion with 'em.

To work with them in the best manner he could, was what my father was, however, perpetually forced upon;——for he had a thousand little sceptical notions of the comick kind to defend,—most of which notions, I verily believe, at first enter'd upon the foot-

ing of mere whims, and of a *vive la Bagatelle*; and as such he would make merry with them for half an hour or so, and having sharpen'd his wit upon 'em, dismiss them till another day.

I mention this, not only as matter of hypothesis or conjecture upon the progress and establishment of my father's many odd opinions,—but as a warning to the learned reader against the indiscreet reception of such guests, who, after a free and undisturbed entrance, for some years, into our brains,—at length claim a kind of settlement there;—working sometimes like yeast;—but more generally after the manner or the gentle passion, beginning in jest,—but ending in downright earnest.

Whether this was the case of the singularity of my father's notions,—or that his judgment, at length, became the dupe of his wit;—or how far, in many of his notions, he might, tho' odd, be absolutely right;—the reader, as he comes at them, shall decide. All that I maintain here, is, that in this one, of the influence

influence of Christian names, however it gained footing, he was serious; he was all uniformity;—he was systematical, and, like all systematick reasoners, he would move both heaven and earth, and twist and torture every thing in nature, to support his hypothesis. In a word, I repeat it over again;—he was serious;---and, in consequence of it, he would lose all kind of patience whenever he saw people, especially of condition, who should have known better,——as careless and as indifferent about the name they imposed upon their child,—or more so, than in the choice of *Ponto* or *Cupid* for their puppy-dog.

This, he would say, look'd ill;---and had, moreover, this particular aggravation in it, *viz.* That when once a vile name was wrongfully or injudiciously given, 'twas not like the case of a man's character, which, when wrong'd, might hereafter be clear'd;——and, possibly, sometime or other, if not in the man's life, at least after his death,---be, somehow or other, set to rights with the world: But the injury of this, he would say, could never be undone;----nay, he doubted even whether an act

of parliament could reach it;——He knew as well as you, that the legislature assum'd a power over surnames;—but for very strong reasons, which he could give, it had never yet adventured, he would say, to go a step further,

It was observable, that tho' my father, in consequence of this opinion, had, as I have told you, the strongest likings and dislikings towards certain names;---that there were still numbers of names which hung so equally in the balance before him, that they were absolutely indifferent to him. *Jack, Dick, and Tom* were of this class: These my father call'd neutral names;——affirming of them, without a satyr, That there had been as many knaves and fools, at least, as wise and good men, since the world began, who had indifferently borne them;—so that, like equal forces acting against each other in contrary directions, he thought they mutually destroyed each other's effects; for which reason, he would often declare, He would not give a cherry-stone to choose amongst them. *Bob*, which was my brother's name, was another of these neutral kinds of christian names, which operated very little either way; and as my father happen'd  
to



\* *Tristram* See *Forriers Illustrations* 1<sup>st</sup> 168.

( 89 )

to be at *Epsom*, when it was given him,---he would oft-times thank heaven it was no worse. *Andrew* was something like a negative quantity in Algebra with him;---'twas worse, he said, than nothing---*William* stood pretty high:---*Numps* again was low with him:---and *Nick*, he said, was the DEVIL.

But, of all the names in the universe, he had the most unconquerable aversion for  
\* *TRISTRAM*;---he had the lowest and most contemptible opinion of it of any thing in the world,---thinking it could possibly produce nothing in *rerum naturâ*, but what was extremely mean and pitiful: So that in the midst of a dispute on the subject, in which, by the bye, he was frequently involved,-----he would sometimes break off in a sudden and spirited *EPIPHONEMA*, or rather *EROTESIS*, raised a third, and sometimes a full fifth, above the key of the discourse,-----and demand it categorically of his antagonist, Whether he would take upon him to say he had ever remember'd,-----whether he had ever read,---or even whether he had ever heard tell of a man, call'd *Tristram*, performing any thing great or worth recording?---No---, he would say,---*TRISTRAM*!---The thing is impossible.

What

What could be wanting in my father but to have wrote a book to publish this notion of his to the world? Little boots it to the subtle speculatist to stand single in his opinions, ---unless he gives them proper vent:--- It was the identical thing which my father did;---for in the year sixteen, which was two years before I was born, he was at the pains of writing an express DISSERTATION simply upon the word *Tristram*---Shewing the world, with great candour and modesty, the grounds of his great abhorrence to the name.

When this story is compared with the title-page,---Will not the gentle reader pity my father from his soul? ---to see an orderly and well-disposed gentleman, who tho' singular, ---yet inoffensive in his notions,---so played upon in them by cross purposes; --- to look down upon the stage, and see him baffled and overthrown in all his little systems and wishes; to behold a train of events perpetually falling out against him, and in so critical and cruel a way, as if they had propoſedly been plann'd and pointed against him, merely to insult his speculations. --- In a word, to behold such a one, in his old age, ill-fitted for troubles, ten times

times in a day suffering sorrow ;--- ten times in a day calling the child of his prayers **TRISTRAM** !——Melancholy dissyllable of sound ! which, to his ears, was unison to *Nicompoop*, and every name vituperative under heaven.——By his ashes ! I swear it,---if ever malignant spirit took pleasure, or busied itself by traversing the purposes of mortal man,---it must have been here ;---and if it was not necessary I should be born before I was christened, I would this moment give the reader an account of it.

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## C H A P. XX.

——How could you, Madam, be so inattentive in reading the last chapter ? I told you in it, *That my mother was not a papist*.——Papist ! You told me no such thing, Sir. Madam, I beg leave to repeat it over again, That I told you as plain, at least, as words, by direct inference, could tell you such a thing.——Then, Sir, I must have miss'd a page.——No, Madam,—you have not miss'd a word.

——Then

——Then I was asleep, Sir.—My pride, Madam, cannot allow you that refuge.——

Then, I declare, I know nothing at all about the matter.---That, Madam, is the very fault I lay to your charge ; and as a punishment for it, I do insist upon it, that you immediately turn back, that is, as soon as you get to the next full stop, and read the whole chapter over again. I have imposed this penance upon the lady, neither out of wantonness or cruelty ; but from the best of motives ; and therefore shall make her no apology for it when she returns back :—’Tis to rebuke a vicious taste which has crept into thousands besides herself,--- of reading straight forwards, more in quest of the adventures, than the deep erudition and knowledge which a book of this cast, if read over as it should be, would infallibly impart with them.

——The mind should be accustomed to make wise reflections, and draw curious conclusions as it goes along ; the habitude of which made *Pliny* the younger affirm, “ That he never read a book so bad, but he drew some profit from it.” The stories of *Greece* and *Rome*, run over without this turn and application,---do less service, I affirm it, than the history of *Paris*mus  
and

and *Parismenus*, or of the Seven Champions of *England*, read with it.

——But here comes my fair Lady. Have you read over again the chapter, Madam, as I desired you ?---You have : And did you not observe the passage, upon the second reading, which admits the inference ?——Not a word like it ! Then, Madam, be pleased to ponder well the last line but one of the chapter, where I take upon me to say, “ It was *necessary* I should be born before I was christen’d.” Had my mother, Madam, been a papist, that consequence did not follow\*.

It

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X \* The *Romish* Rituals direct the baptizing of the child, in cases of danger, *before* it is born;---but upon this proviso, That some part or other of the child’s body be seen by the baptizer :——But the Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, by a deliberation held amongst them, *April 10, 1733*,---have enlarged the powers of the midwives, by determining, That tho’ no part of the child’s body would appear,——that baptism shall, nevertheless, be administered to it by injection, *par le moyen d’une petite Canulle*,---*Anglicè a squirt*,——’Tis very strange

x See *Donner’s Biathanatos* <sup>that</sup> 166  
p 6



It is a terrible misfortune for this same book of mine, but more so to the Republick of Letters ;---so that my own is quite swallowed up in the consideration of it,---that this self same vile pruriency for fresh adventurers in all things, has got so strongly into our habit, and humours,---and so wholly intent are we upon satisfying the impatience of our concupiscence that way,---that nothing but the gross and more carnal parts of a composition will down : ---The subtle hints and sly communications of science fly off, like spirits, upwards ;--- the heavy moral escapes downwards ; and both the one and the other are as much lost to the

that St. *Thomas Aquinas*, who had so good a mechanical head, both for tying and untying the knots of school divinity,--- should, after so much pains bestowed upon this,---give up the point at last, as a second *La chose impossible*,---“ *Infantes in maternis uteris existentes* (quoeth St. *Thomas* !) baptizari possunt *nullo modo*.”--- O *Thomas* ! *Thomas* !

If the reader has the curiosity to see the question upon baptism, *by injection*, as presented to the Doctors of the Sorbonne, --- with their consultation thereupon, it is as follows.

*In Luther's Colloquies* world,  
Ed. 1652 p 253

world, as if they were still left in the bottom of the ink-horn.

I wish the male-reader has not pass'd by many a one, a quaint and curious as this one, in which the female-reader has been detected. I wish it may have its effects ;---and that all good people, both male and female, from her example, may be taught to think as well as read.

MEMOIRE présenté à Messieurs les  
Docteurs de SORBONNE\*.

UN Chirurgien Accoucheur, représente à Messieurs les Docteurs de Sorbonne, qu'il y a des cas, quoique très rares, où une mere ne sçauroit accoucher, & même où l'enfant est tellement renfermé dans le sein de sa mere, qu'il ne fait parître aucune partie de son corps, ce qui seroit un cas, suivant les Rituels, de lui conférer, du moins sous condition, le baptême. Le Chirurgien, qui consulte, prétend, par le

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\* Vide Deventer. Paris Edit, 4to, 1734. p. 366.

*Embriologia sacra* moyen

Milan, 1751. pp 320. by Cangiamila. It is dedicated to all the Guardian Angels. V. Irish p269.

moyen d'une *petite canulle*, de pouvoir baptiser immédiatement l'enfant, sans faire aucun tort à la mere. — Il demand si ce moyen, qu'il vient de proposer, est permis & légitime, & s'il pent s'en servir dans le cas qu'il vient d'exposer.

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## R E P O N S E.

**L**E Conseil estime, que le question proposée souffre de grandes difficultés. Les Théologiens posent d'un coté pour principe, que la baptême, qui est une naissance spirituelle, suppose une premiere naissance ; il faut être né dans le monde, pour renaître en *Jesus Christ*, comme ills l'enseignent. *S. Thomas*, 3 *part quæst.* 88. *artic.* 11. suit cette doctrine comme une verité constante ; l'on ne peut, dit ce S. Docteur, baptiser les enfans qui sont renfermés dans le sein de leurs Meres, & *S. Thomas* est fondé sur ce, que les enfans ne sont point nés, & ne peuvent être comptés parmi les autres hommes ; d'où il conclud, qu'ils ne peuvent être l'object d'une action extérieure, pour recevoir

cevoir par leur ministère, les sacrements nécessaires au salut : *Pueri in maternis uteris existentes nondum prodierunt in lucem ut cum aliis hominibus vitam ducant ; unde non possunt subjici actioni humanae, ut per eorum ministerium sacramenta recipiant ad salutem.* Les rituels ordonnent dans la pratique ce que les théologiens ont établi sur les mêmes matières, & ils le défendent tous d'une manière uniforme, de baptiser les enfans qui sont renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres, s'ils ne font paroître quelque partie de leurs corps. Le concours des théologiens, & des rituels, qui sont les règles des diocèses, paroît former une autorité qui termine la question présente ; cependant le conseil de conscience considérant d'un côté, que le raisonnement des théologiens est uniquement fondé sur une raison de convenance, & que la défense des rituels, suppose que l'on ne peut baptiser immédiatement les enfans ainsi renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres, ce qui est contre la supposition présente ; & d'un autre côté, considérant que les mêmes théologiens enseignent, que l'on peut risquer les sacrements que *Jesus Christ* a établis comme des moyennes faciles, mais nécessaires pour sanctifier les hommes ; & d'ail

leurs estimant, que les enfans renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres, pourroient être capables de salut, parcequ'ils sont capables de damnation;-- pour ces considerations, & en égard à l'exposé, suivant lequel on assure avoir trouvé un moyen certain de baptiser ces enfans ainsi renfermés, sans faire aucun tort à la mere, le Conseil estime que l'on pourroit se servir du moyen proposé, dans la confiance qu'il a, que Dieu n'a point laissé ces sortes d'enfans sans aucuns secours, & supposant, comme il est exposé, que le moyen dont il s'agit est propre à leur procurer le baptême ; cependant comme il s'agiroit, en autorisant la pratique proposée, de changer une regle universellement établie, le Conseil croit que celui qui consulte doit s'adresser à son évêque, & à qui il appartient de juger de l'utilité, & du danger du moyen proposé, & comme, sous le bon plaisir de l'évêque, le conseil estime qu'il faudroit recourir au Pape, qui a le droit d'expliquer les règles de l'Eglise, & d'y déroger dans le cas, ou la loi ne sçauroit obliger, quelque sage & quelque utile que paroisse la manière de baptiser dont il s'agit, le conseil ne pourroit l'approuver sans le concours de ces deux autorités. On conseille au moins à celui qui consulte,



consulte, de s'adresser à son évêque, & de lui faire part de la présente décision, afin que, si le prelat entre dans les raisons sur lesquelles les docteurs souffignés s'appuyent, il puisse être autorisé dans le cas de nécessité ou il risqueroit trop d'attendre que la permission fût demandée & accordée d'employer la moyen qu'il propose si avantageux au salut de l'enfant. Au reste, le conseil, en estimant, que l'on pourroit s'en servir, croit cependant, que si les enfans dont il s'agit, venoient au monde, contre l'esperance de ceux qui seroient servis pu même moyen, il seroit nécessaire de les baptiser sous condition ; & en cela le conseil se conforme à tous les rituels, qui en autorisant le baptême d'un enfant qui fait paroître quelque artie de son corps, enjoignent néanmoins, & ordonnent de le baptiser *sous condition*, s'il vient heureusement au monde.

*Délibéré en Sorbonne, le 10 Avril, 1733.*

A. LE MOYNE,  
L. De ROMIGNY.  
DE MARCILLY.

Mr. *Tristram Shandy's* compliments to Messrs. *Le Moyne, De Romigny, and De Marcilly*; hopes they all rested well the night after so tiresome a consultation.—He begs to know, whether, after the ceremony of marriage, and before that of consummation, the baptising all the *Homunculi* at once, slap-dash, by *injection*, would not be 'a shorter and safer cut still: on condition, as above, That if the *Homunculi* do well and come safe into the world after this, and each and every of them shall be baptized again (*sous condition,*)——And provided, in the second place, That the thing can be done, which Mr *Shandy* apprehends it may, *par le moyen d'une* petite canulle, and *sans faire aucun tort à la mere.*

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## C H A P. XXI.

—— I wonder what's all that noise, and running backwards and forwards for, above stairs, quoth my father, addressing himself, after an hour and a half's silence, to my uncle *Toby*--  
 who

who you must know, was sitting on the opposite side of the fire, smoking his social pipe all the time, in mute contemplation of a new pair of black plush-breeches which he had got on :--- What can they be doing brother ?---quoth my father,---we can scarce hear ourselves talk.

I think, replied my uncle *Toby*, taking his pipe from his mouth, and striking the head of it two or three times upon the nail of his left thumb, as he began his sentence,—— I think, says he : —— But to enter rightly into my uncle *Toby's* sentiments upon this matter, you must be made to enter first a little into his character, the out-lines of which I shall just give you, and then the dialogue between him and my father will go on as well again.

—Pray what was that man's name,—for I write in such a hurry, I have no time to recollect or look for it,——who first made the observation, “ That there was great inconstancy in our air and climate ?” Whoever he was, 'twas a just and good observation in him.—But the corollary drawn from it, namely, “ That it is this which has furnished us with such a

125  
p104  
2  
162.

variety of odd and whimsical characters ;"—that was not his ;—it was found out by another man, at least a century and a half after him :—Then again.---that this copious store-house of original materials, is the true and natural cause that our Comedies are so much better than those of *France*, or any others that either have, or can be wrote upon the Continent ;——that discovery was not fully made till about the middle of king *William's* reign, when the great *Dryden*, in writing one of his long prefaces, (if I mistake not) most fortunately hit upon it. Indeed towards the latter end of queen *Anne*, the great *Addison* began to patronize the nation, and more fully explained it to the world in one or two of his *Spectators* ;—but the discovery was not ~~this~~.—Then, fourthly and lastly, that this strange irregularity in our climate, producing so strange an irregularity in our characters, ———doth thereby, in some sort, make us amends, by giving us somewhat to make us merry with when the weather will not suffer us to go out of doors,—that observation is my own ; and was struck out by me this very rainy day, *March 26, 1759*, and betwixt the hours of nine and ten in the morning.

Thus,

Thus,——thus, my fellow-labourers and associates in this great harvest of our learning, now ripening before our eyes ; thus it is, by slow steps of casual increase, that our knowledge physical, metaphysical, physiological, polemical, nautical, mathematical, ænigmatical, technical, biographical, romantical, chemical, and obstetrical, with fifty other branches of it, (most of 'em ending, as these do, in *ical*) have, *ical* for the two last centuries and more, gradually been creeping upwards towards that 'Ακμή of their perfections, from which if we may form a conjecture from the advantage of these last seven years, we cannot possibly be far off.

When that happens, it is to be hoped, it will put an end to all kind of writings whatsoever ; — the want of all kind of writing will put an end to all kind of reading ;—and that in time, *As war begets poverty, poverty peace,*——must, in course, put an end to all kind of knowledge,—and then ——we shall have all to begin over again ; or, in other words, be exactly where we started.

——Happy ! thrice happy times ! I only wish that the æra of my begetting, as well



as the mode and manner of it, had been a little alter'd,—or that it could have been put off, with any convenience to my father or mother, for some twenty or five-and-twenty years longer, when a man in the literary world might have stood some chance———

But I forgot my uncle *Toby*, whom all this while we have left knocking the ashes out of his tobacco-pipe. *p 101 = 162 - 106*

His humour was of that particular species, which does honour to our atmosphere ; and I should have made no scruple of ranking him amongst one of the first rate productions of it, had not there appear'd too many strong lines in it of a family-likeness, which shewed that he derived the singularity of his temper more from blood, than either wind or water, or any modifications or combinations of them whatever : And I have, therefore, oft-times wondered, that my father, tho' I believe he had his reasons for it, upon his observing some tokens of excentricity in my course when I was a boy, —should never once endeavour to account for them in this way ; for all the SHANDY FA-

MILY

MILY were of an original character throughout :  
 ——I mean the males,---the females had no character at all,---except, indeed, my great aunt DINAH, who, about sixty years ago, was married and got with child by the coachman ; for which my father, according to his hypothesis of Christian names, would often say, She might thank her godfathers and godmothers.

It will seem very strange,——and I would as soon think of dropping a riddle in the reader's way, which is not my interest to do, as set him upon guessing how it could come to pass, that an event of this kind, so many years after it had happened, should be reserved for the interruption of the peace and unity, which otherwise so cordially subsisted, between my father and my uncle *Toby*. One would have thought, that the whole force of the misfortune should have spent and wasted itself in the family at first,—as is generally the case :--But nothing ever wrought with our family after the ordinary way. Possibly at the very time this happened, it might have something else to afflict it ; and as afflictions are sent down for our good, and that as this had never done the SHANDY FAMILY

FAMILY any good at all, it might lye waiting till apt times and circumstances should give it an opportunity to discharge its office.———

Observe, I determine nothing upon this.--——

My way is ever to point out to the curious, different tracts of investigation, to come at the first springs of the events I tell;---not with a pedantic *Fescue*,---or in the decisive manner of *x Tacitus*, who outwits himself and his reader; ---but with the officious humility of a heart devoted to the assistance merely of the inquisitive;--to them I write,——and by them I shall be read,——if any such reading as this could be supposed to hold out so long,---to the very end of the world.

Why this cause of sorrow, therefore, was thus reserved for my father and uncle, is undetermined by me. But how and in what direction it exerted itself, so as to become the cause of dissatisfaction between them, after it began to operate, is what I able to explain with great exactness, and is as follows :

My uncle TOBY SHANDY, Madam, was a gentleman, who, with the virtues which usually constitute the character of a man of honour

nour and rectitude,---possessed one in a very eminent degree, which is seldom or never put into the catalogue; and that was a most extream unparallel'd modesty of nature;—tho' I correct the word nature, for this reason, that I may not prejudge a point which must shortly come to a hearing; and that is, Whether this modesty of his was natural or acquir'd.-- — Which ever way my uncle *Toby* came by it, 'twas nevetheless modesty in the truest sense of it; and that is, Madam, not in regard to words, for he was so unhappy as to have very little choice in them,-- but to things, —and this kind of modesty so possess'd him, and it arose to such a height in him, as almost to equal, if such a thing could be, even the modesty of a woman: That female nicety, Madam, and inward cleanliness of mind and fancy, in your sex, which makes you so much the awe of ours.

You will imagine, Madam, that my uncle *Toby* had contracted all this from this very source;—that he had spent a great part of his time in converse with your sex; and that from a thorough knowledge of you, and the force  
of

of imitation which such fair examples render irresistible,—he had acquired this amiable turn of mind.

I wish I could say so,—for unless it was with his sister-in-law, my father's wife and my mother, —my uncle *Toby* scarce exchanged three words with the sex in as many years ;—— no, he got it, Madam, by a blow.—— A blow !—Yes, Madam, it was owing to a blow from a stone, broke off by a ball from the parapet of a horn-work at the siege of *Namur*, which struck full upon my uncle *Toby's* groin. —Which way could that effect it ? The story of that, Madam, is long and interesting ;—but it would be running my history all upon heaps to give it you here.—'Tis for an episode hereafter ; and every circumstance relating to it in its proper place, shall be faithfully laid before you :—'Till then, it is not in my power to give further light into this matter, or say more than what I have said already,——That my uncle *Toby* was a gentleman of unparallel'd modesty, which happening to be somewhat subtilized and rarified by the constant heat of a little family pride, ——they both so wrought together



together within him, that he could never bear to hear the affair of my aunt *DINAH* touch'd upon, but with the greatest emotion—— The least hint of it was enough to make the blood fly into his face ; but when my father enlarged upon the story in mixed companies, which the illustration of his hypothesis frequently obliged him to do,—the unfortunate blight of one of the fairest branches of the family, would set my uncle *Toby's* honour and modesty o'bleeding ; and he would often take my father aside, in the greatest concern imaginable, to expostulate and tell him, he would give him any thing in the world, only to let the story rest.

My father, I believe, had the truest love and tenderness for my uncle *Toby*, that ever one brother bore towards another, and would have done any thing in nature, which one brother in reason could have desir'd of another, to have made my uncle *Toby's* heart easy in this, or any other point, But this lay out of his power.

——My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in grain,---speculative---systematical ;

tical ; —and my aunt *Dinah*'s affair was a matter of as much consequence to him, as the retrogradation of the planets to *Copernicus* :— The backslidings of *Venus* in her orbit fortified the *Copernican* system, call'd so after his name ; and the backslidings of my aunt *Dinah* in her orbit, did the same service in establishing my father's system, which, I trust, will for ever hereafter be called the *Shandean System*, after his.

In any other family dishonour, my father, I believe, had as nice a sense of shame as any man whatever ; —and neither he, nor, I dare say, *Copernicus*, would have divulged the affair in either case, or have taken the least notice of it to the world, but for the obligations they owed, and they thought, to truth. — *Amicus Plato*, my father would say, construing the words to my uncle *Toby*, as he went along, *Amicus Plato* ; that is *Dinah* was my aunt ; — *sed magis amica veritas* — but *Truth* is my sister.

This contrariety of humours betwixt my father and my uncle, was the source of many

a fraternal squabble. The one could not bear to hear the tale of family disgrace recorded—and the other would scarce ever let a day pass to an end without some hint at it.

For God's sake, my uncle *Toby* would cry,—and for my sake, and for all our sakes, my dear brother *Shandy*,——do let this story of our aunt's and her ashes sleep in peace;——how can you,—— how can you have so little feeling and compassion for the character of our family :——What is the character of a family to an hypothesis ? My father would reply.——Nay, if you come to that—what is the life of a family :——The life of a family !---my uncle *Toby* would say, throwing himself back in his arm-chair, and lifting up his hands, his eyes, and one leg——Yes, the life,——my father would say, maintaining his point. How many thousands of 'em are there every year that come cast away, (in all civilized countries at least) ——and consider'd as nothing but common air, in competition of an hypothesis. In my plain sense of things, my uncle *Toby*, would answer,——every such instance is downright *Murder*, let who will commit it.——

There

There lies your mistake, my father would reply ;——for, in *Foro Scientiæ* there is no such thing as *Murder*,——'tis only *Death*, brother.

My uncle *Toby* would never offer to answer this by any other kind of argument, than that of whistling half a dozen bars of *Lillabullero*.—— You must know it was the usual channel thro' which his passion got vent, when any thing shocked or surprized him ;——but especially when any thing, which he deem'd very absurd, was offered.

As not one of our logical writers, nor any of the commentators upon them, that I remember, have thought proper to give a name to this particular species of argument,---I here take the liberty to do it myself, for two reasons. First That, in order to prevent all confusion in disputes, it may stand as much distinguished for ever, from every other species of argument,————as the *Argumentum ad Verecundiam*, *ex Absurdo*, *ex Fortiori*, or any other argument whatsoever:—And secondly, That it may be said by my children's children, when  
my

my head is laid to rest,——that their learn'd grand-father's head had been busied to as much purpose once, as other people's:—— That he had invented a name,——and generously thrown it into the TREASURY of the *Ars Logica*, for one of the most unanswerable arguments in the whole science. And if the end of disputation is more to silence than convince,——they may add, if they please, to one of the best arguments too.

I do therefore, by these presents, strictly order and command, That it be known and distinguished by the name and title of the *Argumentum Fistulatorium*, and no other;---and that it rank hereafter with the *Argumentum Baculinum*, and the *Argumentum ad Crumenam*, and for ever hereafter be treated of in the same chapter.

As for the *Argumentum Tripodium*, which is never used but by the woman against the man; ——and the *Argumentum ad Rem*, which, contrarywise, is made use of by the man only against the woman:---As these two are enough in conscience for one lecture;——and,



moreover, as the one is the best answer to the other,—let them likewise be kept apart, and be treated of in a place by themselves.

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## C H A P. XXII.

*Vid: Brown's Vulgar Errors* **T**HE learned Bishop *Hall*, I mean the famous Dr. *Joseph Hall*, who was Bishop of *Exeter*, in King *James* the First's reign, tells us in one of his *Decads*, at the end of his  
*lib: 1.* divine art of meditation, imprinted at *London*,  
*Cap: 6.* in the year 1610, by *John Beal* dwelling in  
*Vid: Aldersgate-street,* "That it is an abominable  
*Tristram* thing for a man to commend himself;"---and  
*Shandy* really think it is so.  
*V7. C13.*

And yet, on the other hand, when a thing is executed in a masterly kind of a fashion, which thing is not likely to be found out;--- I think it is full as abominable, that a man should lose the honour of it, and go out of the world with the conceit of it rotting in his head.

This

This is precisely my situation.

For in this long digression which I was accidentally led into, as in all my digressions (one only excepted) there is a master-stroke of digressive skill, the merit of which has all along, I fear, been overlooked by my reader, —not for want of penetration in him, —but because 'tis an excellence seldom looked for, or expected indeed, in a digression;—and it is this: That tho' my digressions are all fair, as you observe,—and that I fly off from what I am about, as far and as often too as any writer in *Great-Britain*; yet I constantly take care to order affairs so, that my main business does not stand still in my absence.

I was just going, for example, to have given you the great out-lines of my uncle *Toby's* most whimsical character;—when my aunt *Dinah* and the coachman came a-crofs us, and led us a vagary some millions of miles into the very heart of the planetary system: Notwithstanding all this, you perceive that the drawing of my uncle *Toby's* character went on gently all the time; —not the great contours of it,—that was impossible,—but some familiar strokes

and faint designations of it, where here and there touch'd on, as we went along, so that you are much better acquainted with my uncle *Toby* now than you was before.

By this contrivance the machinery of my work is of a species by itself; two contrary motions are introduced into it, and reconciled, which are thought to be at variance with each other. In a word, my work is digressive, and it is progressive too,—and at the same time.

This, Sir, is a very different story from that of the earth's moving round her axis, in her diurnal rotation, with her progress in her elliptick orbit which brings about the year, and constitutes that variety and vicissitude of seasons we enjoy;—though I own it suggested the thought,—as I believe the greatest of our boasted improvements and discoveries have come from some such trifling hints.

Digressions, incontestably, are the sunshine;  
 ——— they are the life, the soul of reading;  
 —take them out of this book for instance,—  
 you might as well take the book along with  
 them;

them ;—one cold eternal winter would reign in every part of it ; restore them to the writer ; ———he steps forth like a bridegroom,— bids All hail ; brings in variety, and forbids the appetite to fail.

All the dexterity is in the good cookery and management of them, so as to be not only for the advantage of the reader, but also of the author, whose distress, in this matter, is truly pitiable : For, if he begins a digression,— from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands stock still ;—and if he goes on with his main work,—then there is an end of his digression.

——This is vile work.—For which reason, from the beginning of this, you see, I have constructed the main work and the adventitious parts of it with such intersections, and have so complicated and involved the digressive and progressive movements, one wheel within another, that the whole machine, in general, has been kept a-going ;—and, what's more, it shall be kept a-going these forty years, if it pleases the fountain of health to bless me so long with life and good spirits.

See Cicero Tusc: Quæst. 3. in  
initio. Si talis non Natura gen-  
-eret, ut eam ipsam intrinsecus  
prospiceretur. (181) P4472.  
118

C H A P. XXIII.

I Have a strong propensity in me to begin this  
chapter very nonsensically, and I will not  
balk my fancy.—Accordingly I set off  
thus.

Burton If the fixture of *Momus's* glass in the human  
Prelace breast, according to the proposed emendation  
P 38 of that arch-critick, had taken place,---first,  
This foolish consequence would certainly have  
followed,——That the very wisest and the  
very gravest of us all, in one coin or other,  
must have paid window-money every day of  
our lives.

And, secondly, That had the said glass been  
there set up, nothing more would have been  
wanting, in order to have taken a man's cha-  
racter, but to have taken a chair and gone softly,  
as you should to a dioptrical bee-hive, and  
look'd in,——view'd the soul stark naked ;—  
observed



observed all her motions,—her machinations ; — traced all her maggots from their first engendering to their crawling forth ; — watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her capricious ; and after some notice of her more solemn deportment, consequent upon such frisks, &c.-- then taken your pen and ink and set down nothing but what you had seen, and could have sworn to :--But this is an advantage not to be had by the biographer in this planet ; in the planet *Mercury* (belike) it may be so, if not better still for him--for there the intense heat of the country, which is proved by computators, from its vicinity to the sun, to be more than equal to that of red hot iron,—must, I think, long ago have vitrified the bodies of the inhabitants, (as the efficient cause) to suit them for the climate (which is the final cause ; ) so that betwixt them both, all the tenements of their souls, from top to bottom, may be nothing else, for aught the soundest philosophy can shew to the contrary, but one fine transparent body of clear glass (bating the umbilical knot ;—so, that till the inhabitants grow old and tolerably wrinkled, whereby the rays of light, in passing through them, become so monstrously refracted

—or return reflected from their surfaces in such transverse lines to the eye, that a man cannot be seen thro' ;—his soul might as well, unless for more ceremony,——or the trifling advantage which the umbilical point gave her,—might, upon all other accounts, I say, as well play the fool out o'doors as in her own house.

But this, as I said above, is not the case of the inhabitants of this earth ;——our minds shine not through the body, but are wrapt up here in a dark covering of uncrystalized flesh and blood ; so that if we would come to the specifick characters of them, we must go some other way to work.

Many, in good truth, are the ways which human wit has been forced to take to do this thing with exactness.

Some, for instance, draw all their characters with wind instruments.——*Virgil* takes notice of that way in the affair of *Dido* and *Æneas* ;—but it is as fallacious as the breath of fame ;—and, moreover, bespeaks a narrow genius. I am not ignorant that the *Italians* pretend to a mathe-

mathematical exactness in their designations of one particular sort of character among them, from the *forte* or *piano* of a certain wind instrument they use,--which they say is infallible.--I dare not mention the name of the instrument in this place ;--'tis sufficient we have it amongst us, — but never think of making a drawing by it ;---this is ænigmatical, and intended to be so at least, *ad populum* : --And therefore I beg, Madam, when you come here, that you read on as fast as you can, and never stop to make any inquiry about it.

There are others again, who will draw a man's character from no other helps in the world, but merely from his evacuations :— but this often gives a very incorrect out-line, unless, indeed, you take a sketch of his repletions too ; and by correcting one drawing from the other compound one good figure out of them both.

I shall have no objection to this method, but that I think it must smell too strong of the lamp, and be render'd still more operose, by forcing,

forcing you to have an eye to the rest of his *Non-Naturals*.——“Why the most natural actions of a man’s life should be call’d his Non-Naturals,—is another question.” *Burton* 1<sup>o</sup> 65

There are others, fourthly, who disdain every one of these expedients ;—not from any fertility of his own, but from the various ways of doing it, which they have borrowed from the honourable devices which the Pentagraphic Brethren \* of the brush have shewn in taking copies.—These, you must know, are your great historians.

One of these you will see drawing a full-length character *against the light* ;—that’s illiberal,——dishonest,---and hard upon the character of the man who sits.

Others, to mend the matter, will make a drawing of you in the *Camera* ;---that is most unf<sup>all</sup> of all,—because, *there* you are sure to be

---

\* Pentagraph, an instrument to copy prints and pictures mechanically, and in any proportion.

represented in some of your most ridiculous attitudes.

To avoid all and every one of these errors, in giving you my uncle *Toby's* character, I am determined to draw it by no mechanical help whatever --- nor shall my pencil be guided by any one wind instrument which ever was blown upon, either on this, or on the other side of the *Alps*; ---nor will I consider either his repletions or his discharges, ---or touch upon his Non-Naturals; ---but, in a word I will draw my uncle *Toby's* character from his *Hobby Horse*.

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## C H A P. XXIV.

**I**F I was not morally sure that the reader must be out of patience of my uncle *Toby's* character, ---I would here previously have convinced him, that there is no instrument so fit to draw such a thing with, as that which I have pitch'd upon.

A man



*Vid. x*  
*pag*  
*17-* A man and his HOBBY-HORSE, tho' I cannot say that they act and re-act exactly after the same manner in which the soul and body do upon each other : Yet doubtless there is a communication between them of some kind ; and my opinion rather is, that there is something in it more of the manner of electrified bodies,—and that by means of the heated parts of the rider, which come immediately into contact with the back of the HOBBY-HORSE.—By long journies and much friction, it so happens that the body of the rider is at length fill'd as full of HOBBY HORSICAL matter as it can hold ; ———so that if you are able to give but a clear description of the nature of the one, you may form a pretty exact notion of the genius and character of the other.

Now the HOBBY-HORSE which my uncle *Toby* always rode upon, was, in my opinion, an HOBBY-HORSE well worth giving a description of, if it was only upon the score of his great singularity ; for you might have travelled from *York* to *Dover*,——from *Dover* to *Penzance* in *Cornwall*, and from *Penzance* to *York* back again, and not have seen such another upon the road ;

or

or if you had seen such a one, whatever haste you had been in, you must infallibly have stopp'd to have taken a view of him. Indeed, the gait and figure of him was so strange, and so utterly unlike was he, from his head to his tail, to any one of the whole species, that it was now and then made a matter of dispute,——whether he was really a HOBBY-HORSE or no: But as the Philosopher would use no other argument to the sceptic, who disputed with him against the reality of motion, save that of rising up upon his legs, and walking a-crofs the room;—so would my uncle *Toby* use no other argument to prove his HOBBY-HORSE was a HOBBY-HORSE indeed, but by getting upon his back and riding him about;—leaving the world after that to determine the point as it thought fit.

In good truth, my uncle *Toby* mounted him with so much pleasure, and he carried my uncle *Toby* so well,——that he troubled his head very little with what the world either said or thought about it.

It is now high time, however, that I give  
you

you a description of him :—But to go on regularly, I only beg you will give me leave to acquaint you first, how my uncle *Toby* came by him.

---

C H A P. XXV.

THE wound in my uncle *Toby's* groin, which he received at the siege of *Namur*, rendering him unfit for the service, it was thought expedient he should return to *England*, in order, if possible, to be set to rights.

He was four years totally confined,---part of it to his bed, and all of it to his room ; and in the course of his cure, which was all that time in hand, suffer'd unspeakable miseries,---owing to a succession of exfoliation from the *os pubis*, and the outward edge of that part of the *coxendix* called the *os illeum*,——both which bones were dismally crush'd, as much by the irregularity of the stone, which I told you was broke off the parapet,—as by its size,—(though it was pretty large) which inclined the surgeon  
all

all along to think, that the great injury which it had done my uncle *Toby's* groin, was more owing to the gravity of the stone itself, than to the projectile force of it,---which he would often tell him was a great happiness.

My father at that time was just beginning business in *London*, and had taken a house;—and as the truest friendship and cordiality subsisted between the two brothers,---and that my father thought my uncle *Toby* could no where be so well nursed and taken care of as in his own house,——he assign'd him the very best apartment in it.---And what was a much more sincere mark of his affection still, he would never suffer a friend or an acquaintance to step into the house on any occasion, but he would take him by the hand, and lead him up stairs to see his brother *Toby*, and chat an hour by his bedside.

The history of a soldier's wound beguiles the pain of it;---my uncle's visitors at least thought so, and in their daily calls upon him, from the courtesy arising out of that belief, they would frequently turn the discourse to that subject,

ject,---and from that subject the discourse would generally roll on to the siege itself.

These conversations were infinitely kind; and my uncle *Toby* received great relief from them, and would have received much more, but that they brought him into unforeseen perplexities, which, for three months together, retarded his cure greatly; and if he had not hit upon an expedient to extricate himself out of them, I verily believe they would have laid him in his grave.

What these perplexities of my uncle *Toby* were,-----'tis impossible for you to guess;—if you could,—I should blush; not as a relation,—not as a man,—nor even as a woman,—but I should blush as an author; inasmuch as I set no small store by myself upon this very account, that my reader has never yet been able to guess at any thing. And in this, Sir, I am of so nice and singular a humour, that if I thought you was able to form the least judgment or probable conjecture to yourself, of what was to come in the next page,—I would tear it out of my book.

T H E



